PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

NESTLÉ'S
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UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No 54,898.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA!

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
11th Dec.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9800
18th "	EGYPT	7912		
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9955
1910				
1st Jany.	HIMALAYA	6898		
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
15th "	ARABIA	7903		
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10690
29th "	DELHI	8000		
5th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9221
12th "	INDIA	7911		
19th "	MANTUA	10848		
26th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
12th "	PERSIA	7951		
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10683
*23rd "	ARCADIA	8963		
26th "	EGYPT	7912		
2nd April,	MACEDONIA	10512		
9th "	ARABIA	7903		
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	MANTUA	10885		
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7558		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10690
21st "	PERSIA	7951		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by sea	Rs. 528,, Rs. 627	Rs. 792 ,, Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1909.	Leave Karachi 1909.
City of York	7705	...	Dec. 8
City of Glasgow	6457	Dec. 7	,, 19
			1910
City of Madras	4684	,, 26	Jan. 9
		1910	
City of Manchester	5554	Jan. 17	Jan. 29
City of Madras	4684	Apr. 11	Apr. 21

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.

C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

REVISED PASSAGE RATES.

From Bombay or Karachi	1st Class, Surgeon and Stewardess.	2nd Class, only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	All steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.
	Single Return	Single Return	Single Return
	Rs. Rs.	Rs. Rs.	Rs. Rs.
To Suez	413 697	319 462	347 517
,, Port Said	446 677	352 512	380 572
,, Marseilles, Genoa or Naples	578 935	439 649	495 770
,, Liverpool	605 973	462 704	517 792
,, London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653 *1135	489 *869	570 *920

*Return Journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,039 viâ. 737, and Rs. 845, respectively.

The above rates include passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer between Bombay and Karachi.

Reduction to Families, Tea Planters, Railway Servants, Missionaries, Nuns, Sisters of Mercy, Hospital Nurses, and Theatrical Coys.

THE CITY LINE has lately been strengthened by the addition of several new and fast steamers having the latest requisites for the comfort and welfare of passengers.

ELECTRIC FANS FREE.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1910.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL VIA PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
†City of Athens	5600	...	18th February
A. Trafford Hall	5321	2nd March	.....
City of York	7705	23rd March	*19th March
A. City of Vienna	4673	6th April	.....
City of Glasgow	6457	...	15th April
City of Calcutta	7512	25th April	*22nd April
City of Manchester	5554	...	7th May
A. Trafford Hall	5321	24th May	...
City of Karachi	3567	...	31st May
City of Benares	6738	...	15th June

† Sailing from Karachi for Genoa and Liverpool via Port Said.

*Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabin.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILINGS 1910.

In conjunction with the above Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8 and 9 months.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave L'pool.	Due Bombay
City of York	7701	22nd Aug. 1910	13th Sept 1910.
City of Glasgow	6457	17th Sept. ,,	10th Oct. ,,
City of Calcutta	7512	22nd ,, ,,	13th ,, ,,

* Via Marseilles or Naples.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Son's Agency.
Karachi— ,, (,, Killick, Nixon & Co. Agents). ,, Forbes Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPS.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers,	Tons.	Sailing Date,	Time.	Route via.
DWARKA	1,695	Thur. 9th Dec.	9 a.m.	Mandvi
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 10th Dec.	6 a.m.	Direct †
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 13th Dec.	11 a.m.	P.D. & C.M.

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka and Mandvie.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 9th Dec. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomrra, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BIJLIMBA," 2,510 tons, on Monday 13th Dec. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "WARDHA," 3,967 tons, calling on or about the 18th Dec.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

6th December, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	5,378	Barillon	23rd Dec. 1909
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riguier	20th Jan. 1910
DALEDONIEN	4,130	X	17th Feb. ,,
DUMBEA	5,685	Robufat	17th Mar. ,,
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	14th Apr. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	5,378	Barillon	12th May ,,
NEBA	5,533	Martin	9th June ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,685	Robufat.	31st Dec. 1909.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	28th Jan. 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	N.R.	Month.	Port.
"Haigh Hall"	3069	Nov.-Dec.	Philadelphia.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
† SOMALI	2,600	Greive	9th Dec.
* KAISER	2,724	Von. Holdt	23rd Dec.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
† Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

24, Medow Street, Bombay, 15th November, 1909.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY, SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS,
POST BOX 249, BOMBAY.

ENGAGE PASSAGES, SHIP AND CLEAR BAGGAGE, CARGO, ETC., FROM CUSTOMS, MEET PASSENGERS BY ALL INCOMING STEAMERS, TRANSPORTS AND AT RAILWAY STATIONS, TRANSACT GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR:—

CARTER PATERSON & CO., LD.
PICKFORDS, LD.
SUTTON & CO.
} LONDON.

SHIPPING.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
BREGENZ	4,000	A. de Petris	16th Dec. 1909
AFRICA	4,719	G. Raicich	1st Jan. 1910
BOHEMIA	4981	G. Gillhuber	16th ,, ,,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
VORWAERTS	B. Bednara	6000	23th Dec. 1909.

PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

SINGLE CLASS ACCOMMODATION ONLY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
KOERNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st February.
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petries	16th ,,
AFRICA	4730	E. Seberich	1st March
BOHEMIA	4282	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
KOERNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st April
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th ,,
AFRICA	4730	E Seberich	1st May
BOHEMIA	4282	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
KOERNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
R.F. FERDINAND	6048	E. Nicolich	23rd January
PERSIA	5395	P. Giurgevich	26th February
VORWAERTS	6000	B. Bednara	23th March
NIPPON	6350	E. Tarabocchia	28th April
AUSTRIA	7588	B. Cobol	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 to	500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675 ,,	750 *
Single Class to London	,, 545 ,,	685 *
Single Class to London and back	,, 885 ,,	1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	,, 350	
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 525	
Intermediate Class to London	,, 445	
Intermediate Class to London and back	,, 715	

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450	
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675	
Single Class to London	,, 545 to 585 *	
Single Class to London and back	,, 865 to 945 *	

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co. Bombay.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 15,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

AMOY	HONGKONG	RANGOON
BANGKOK	KOBE	SAIGON
BATAVIA	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA	SINGAPORE
CANTON	NAGASAKI	SOURABAYA
COLOMBO	NEW YORK	TIENTSIN
FOOCHOW	PEKING	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG	PENANG	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW		YOKOHAMA

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	,, 17,55,000
Reserve Fund	,, 1,80,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent, per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

THE
BEST PIANOS
FOR INDIA
FOR SALE, FOR HIRE
On terms to suit purchasers or easy monthly payments for one or two years.

BROADWOOD. RICHD. LIPP.
BLUTHNER. STEINWEG-NACHF.
SCHIEDMAYER. PAULWERNER.

MARCKS & CO.

PLEASE NOTE.—We have also an exceptional stock of second-hand Pianos, due the fact that we do a large business in hiring instruments to clients who go to Poona or come to Bombay for the seasons. In many instances such pianos are little used and come back after a few months or weeks, having been treated with all reasonable care, and are therefore equal to new both in appearance and tone. We have a collection of Grands and Uprights by the Best Builders of Pianos for India, which we offer at substantial reductions upon the original prices. Early buyers will, of course, have the best choice of these.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

INDIAN PATENT STONE.
FLOORING TILES
REINFORCED AND
SIMPLEX FLOORS,
STEEL STANCHIONS,
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON
COLUMNS & RAILINGS.

GARLICK & Co.,
CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERS,
JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.
FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.

WHAT more welcome Present is there than a hundred or a couple of hundred of **Choice Indian Cigars** for the above occassions?

These can be selected from the following through rates list, which includes Cost, Duty, and Postage with Guarantee for free Delivery at the addressee's Door:—

	Per 100	Per 50		Per 100	Per 50
Light of Asia No. 1	Rs. 17-0	9-4	Kimberlies, 4½"	Rs. 16-8	9-0
B. Bouquets, No. 1	Rs. 16-8	9-0	Dindigul Torches	Rs. 14-8	8-0
Dindigul Pearls 4½"	Rs. 16-8	9-0	U. S. Planters S. F.	Rs. 15-0	8-4
Dindigul Bouquets	Rs. 15-0	8-4	U. S. do. No. 1 Plain.	Rs. 13-0	...
Dindigul Pride	Rs. 14-0	7-8	U. S. do. No. 2 do.	Rs. 12-4	...

☞ Rates of other brands Posted per return on application.

Up-country orders must be accompanied with remittances to Prevent Disappointment and unnecessary delay.

D. MERWAN & CO., 42, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!! ATTENTION!!!
JUST UNPACKED
FEW CASES OF
POONJEE SILK
From China, first quality, suitable for Gents and Ladies.
Visit at our Stores is invited early.
PRICES MODERATE.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1
BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.
BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4
BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

THE SALE
OF
JAPANESE ART TREASURES
AND
CURIOS.
WILL BE CONTINUED TO-DAY
AT 2-30 P. M.
OPPOSITE DADY HOUSE,
CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.
SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

'XMAS, 1909.
Orders for
CAKES,
'XMAS BOXES,
etc.,
NOW REGISTERED AT
MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, **BOMBAY.**
SEND FOR 'XMAS LIST, NOW READY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.
Head Office: BOMBAY.
Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.
INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE
Empire of India Life Office
WITH THOSE OF
ANY OTHER COMPANY.
Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the
ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET
To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.
THE PREMIUMS
are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.
Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from
E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

Standard Oil Company of New York,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.
Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—
Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.
Kerosine Oil Brands:—
Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° ,, ,,
Monkey 125° ,, ,,
Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "CAPRI," from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL on the 5th inst. and are requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at Victoria Dock, No. 16 Shed.

All claims for damages, etc., to be presented and adjusted before the departure of the steamer on the 17th instant, otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

D. OLIVA,
Ag. Agent, Rubattino S. N. Co.
No. 59, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

TO QUARRYMEN AND OTHERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, are prepared to receive Tenders for the EXCLUSIVE RIGHT TO QUARRY STONE, at Nowroji Hill, within the limits of an area more particularly described in the Form of License admeasuring about 7.585 Square yards, lying between Chinch Bunder Road, South of Elphinstone Bridge, and 2nd Nowroji Hill Road, for a period not exceeding five years. The particulars, conditions of and Form of Tender and Form of License may be obtained on application and on payment of Rupees Five at the Offices of the Improvement Trust.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender. Tenders must be sent (in sealed envelopes) before One o'clock noon Standard Time, on TUESDAY, the 18th January, 1910, addressed to the ENGINEER, of the Improvement Trust and endorsed "Tender for right of quarrying," and must be accompanied by a deposit of Two Thousand Rupees.

By Order of the Board,
R. J. KENT, A. M. Inst; C. E.,
Trust Engineer.

RE-SALE OF TRICUMDASS MILL, LTD.

THE Official Liquidator, Mr. R. D. Sethna, will RECEIVE PRIVATE OFFERS for the above Mill at his office in the High Court, upto WEDNESDAY, the 8th December, 1909.

BENNETT & CO.

MRS. EDITH VITAL, a European Lady, hereby announces that there was NO JUDICIAL SEPARATION between her and her husband ROBERT EDMUND VITAL, Head Clerk of the Court, Mhow, Central India, and that she had not left his protection as announced by him in the papers. He sent her away with mutual consent.

MADRAS PORT TRUST.

APPLICATIONS are invited from suitable candidates for the POST of 2nd ASSISTANT TRAFFIC MANAGER to the Madras Port Trust on a salary of Rs. 250 per mensem rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 300 per mensem.

The age of applicants should not exceed 28 years and it will be in their favour if they possess previous shipping or railway experience and a knowledge of Tamil.

The successful candidate will be appointed on six months probation, and if confirmed at the end of that period, he will be required to contribute to the Trust's Provident Fund.

Applications accompanied by copies of recent testimonials should reach the undersigned not later than the 1st January 1910.

F. J. R. SPRING,
Chairman.

INDIAN CARPETS.

WE keep a large stock of INDIAN CARPETS and SELL such in Wholesale and Retail at Factory Prices. Inspection invited.

THE INDIAN CARPETS
MANUFACTURING COY.,
Rutherfield Street, No. 5,
Near the King's Statue, Fort.

NOTICE.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LTD. desire to inform their Constituents and the public generally that the Mercantile Bank of London Ltd. who have established an AGENCY at 73, Horaby Road, Bombay, have no connection whatsoever with the Mercantile Bank of India Ltd. whose Head Office is at 40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

Dated 25th November, 1909.

HAVE YOUR CAR REPAIRED
BY MEN
WHO KNOW
JUST WHAT IS REQUIRED
To Put the Most
Intricate Repair Job Right Quickly Satisfactorily
AND
With Reasonable Cost.
Those Men are to be Found at
M. BUTLER & CO.

M. BUTLER & CO.,
MOTOR CAR IMPORTERS AND REPAIRERS,
NEAR APOLLO HOTEL.

DR. LAZARU'S
ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.

This invaluable preparation has been known to the public for years. Its medicinal virtues have been most searchingly tested. It has most unquestionably proved itself to be the remedy for all Bilious and Liver complaints. In bottles Rs. 1-8-0, 2-8-0, and 4-0-0.

E. J. LAZARUS & Co.,
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

H. James Rainey, Esq., of Koolnah, Jessore, writes:—"Having derived deal of benefit from the use of your 'Essence of Chiretta' (combined with very small doses of quinine), both as prophilactic and anti-periodic for intermittent fevers of a malarious type, which would not yield to the usual remedies employed, and which disease is very prevalent in the Districts of Lower Bengal, in particular those parts bordering on the Sonodarban, I think it incumbent on me to acquaint you thereof 'pro bono publico.'"

You are welcome to give this letter all the publicity you may deem necessary in order that this excellent remedy of yours may become generally known."

AMUSEMENTS.

THE
EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.
TO-NIGHT.
ANOTHER ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.
OUR "SPECIAL" FILM.
"THE TRAPPER."
An intensily dramatic film dealing with life in a trappers' camp in the Far North-West.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3,
7 to 8. 8-30 to 9-30. 10 to 11 P. M.
Saturday, Special late show, 11-15 to 12-15 p. m.
NOTE OUR NEW LOCATION.
Next Municipal Buildings, Bori Bunder.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
ON WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8TH, at 10 p.m. (S. T.)
A GRAND BENEFIT PERFORMANCE
will be given in aid of the
INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION
Under the Distinguished Patronage of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY MINTO
AND
H. E. SIR GEORGE CLARKE,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
For this performance the prices of admission will be doubled and a special double programme will be presented including some old favourites.

SKATING RINK.

PRACTICE SESSION, 8 to 9 A.M.
Admission and Skates, 8 annas.

GENERAL SKATING, 6 to 8 P. M.
Admission and Skates, One Rupee.

GENERAL SKATING, 9-30 to 11-30 P.M.
BAND in attendance.
Admission, One Rupee.
Skates, One Rupee.

Bombay Gazette
SPECIAL CHRISTMAS NUMBER

To be issued in December.

Among the many features of this publication will be the following

ORIGINAL STORIES:

AFTER MANY YEARS,
By G. R. Sims.

THE GUEST AT THE INN,
By David Lyall.

MR. TOVEY'S CHRISTMAS EVE,
By Tom Gallon.

NORTH FOR CHRISTMAS,
By John Strange Winter.

CHRISTMAS IN MANY LANDS,
By William Le Queux.

THREE AND A CHRISTMAS TREE,
By Justin McCarthy.

ON EARTH PEACE,
By the Queen of Roumania.

COLONEL BAIGENT,
By Q.

THE WANDERER,
By Dorothea Deakin.

THE GREY LADY OF LAKESIDE,
By E. Everett Green.

The Number will contain many Illustrations and the following Special Attractions:—

Louis Wain's Cat Pictures.

Chuckles in Chalk by Percy French.

Christmas Conundrums,

Cookery and Dont's.

Edgar Lander's Humorous Sketches.

George Robey on Pantomimes.

New Puzzles.

N.B.—A number of pages will be reserved for advertisements. Applications for space should be sent early to the Manager,

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDASGOCULDASTEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW OR OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Horaby Road, Bombay.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 8ths from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4⅝d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimals—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty upper-storied HOUSE, at Bangalore, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having cose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For articulars apply to No. 985, care of the Bombay Gazette.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh Re. 6. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Guide with coloured Railway Map duly corrected are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstall on the principal Railway Station platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office—Price 8 annas.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2 Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases, By W. B. H, Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 1 must be paid in advance.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete Exchange of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year

READERS.—WANTED, SENIOR READERS, experienced in Newspaper reading, competent and steady. Apply Box No. 2,736 care of this Paper.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Mogo Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables, Tiffin Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Break fast As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer Sewing Machine, which purchased 26 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts, I. R. Galdener 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c, printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY, By James' Douglas, Rs. 5, Apply Box No. 408, c/o. Bombay Gazette" Office

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10, Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.—A HINDOO CLERK, by a Foreign Exchange Bank. Apply stating salary expected. Competent clerk need only, Apply to Box No. 2,712, care of this paper.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? with LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE. Whatever we do for Your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Rs., AGENTS for the world-known "Blüthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

"HOT WEATHER SUITINGS."

Best china silk suit, from Rs. 20, 22 8 and 25.
Mercerised Tussore " " Rs. 11-8, 12-8 and 15.
F. Holland " " Rs. 11 and 12.
Best white English drill suit, from Rs. 6.
" " " Trouser, Rs. 2-8,
" " Ram Ram Twill shirts, Rs. 8 for ½ dozen.
" " Striped Pajama suits, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3.
Patterns self-measurement.
A trial is solicited.

THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING CO.,
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Opposite York Building, FORT.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES }
KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

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King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

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Advertisements in this Column, not exceeding one inch, will be inserted on payment of Re. 1 per insertion. "Pro rata" for extra space occupied. Replies will be sent to all Advertisers Free.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.

Beg to inform the Public that they have the following SECOND-HAND CARS FOR SALE:—

		Rs.
DARRACQ.—12 H.P., 5 seats	... ...	3,000
DE DION.—6 H.P., 3 seats...	... ...	1,000
Do. —8 H.P., 4 seats ...	... ...	2,600
WOLSELEY.—8 H.P., 4 seats	... ...	1,700
Do. —12-14 H.P., 7 seats...		For offers.
ORLEANS.—15 H.P., 5 seats	... ...	3,400
HORBICK.—12-16 H.P., 4 seats	... ...	3,500
PANHARD.—15 H.P., 5 seats	... ...	3,400
BIANCHI.—25-30 H.P., 5 seats	... ...	5,000
De. DION.—9 H.P., 4 seats...	... ...	2,100
REO—18 H.P., 5 seats	... ...	For offers.
BEAUFORT—8 H.P., 3 seats	... ...	2,100

All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

WANTED Two Small Run-about Cars.

They will also undertake REPAIRS to any type of Cars, and have fitted up a workshop with the best modern Machinery for that purpose.

Training of men as chaffeurs a speciality.

CARS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.,
1 BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET.
(Opposite Lipton's).

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ESTABLISHED 1880.
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Eyojun Port
Changchung	Lyons	Arthur
Dairen (Dairy)	Fengtien Mukden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tiehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

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The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank; Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager,
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, Hummum St., BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:
MUMBADEVI,
AHMEDABAD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

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Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL OANI
Managing Director.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:
SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq., (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

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Manager,

•REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
"We cannot speak too highly of it." Lancet.
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS
A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

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Single Copy ... ... One Anna.

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business, Cards; Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

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Each succeeding line	" 0-8

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In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

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CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
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AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States.)	Saigon
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	Shanghai
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Penang	Manilla	Kobe
Thalping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	New York
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M

POST BOX No. 34.
J. GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy,	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141.
BOMBAY.
J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager,

INSURANCES.

THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000.
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

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R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR
"STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID £26,800,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,250,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.
A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily for 1 week.—Six insertions. Re. 1 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.
Thrice a week.—Three insertions. Re. 1-8 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.
Twice a week.—Two insertions. Re. 1-12 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.
Once only.—Re. 2 per inch of 8 lines.

FOR SALE.

DE DION, 9 H. P. CAR, single cylinder, seats five, in perfect running order, complete with capehood, Stepney wheel, etc. Rs. 3,000; cost new Rs. 5,500. Apply to Box No. 2705, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

TO PUBLISHERS.—FOR SALE COPYRIGHT and STANDING MATTER of old Established Indian Railway Guide. Offers.—Address Box No. 985, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

A GENUINE BARGAIN.

FOR SALE, luxurious 5 seated 22 H.P ORLEANS MOTOR CAR, in excellent order. Cost Rs. 10,000 will accept a reasonable offer. Apply HILL SAWYER & Co., Medows Street, or Box No. 2693, care of this Paper.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 19, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Landed Properties, at Love Lane, Mazagon.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Company, Solicitors, for Aga Shamshudin Shs, Administrator of the estate of Aga Jangi Shs, deceased, the undermentioned properties situate at Love Lane, Mazagon, Bombay, will be put up for sale by Public Auction, at the premises, in Bombay TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, 8th day of December, 1909, at the times specified against the respective lots.

Lot No. 1, at 4-30 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate at Love Lane, Mazagon, containing by admeasurment 1,239 sq. yds. or thereabouts, assessed by the Collecter of Land Revenue under New No. 16,280-81 and 16,257, New Survey Nos. 3693-1, 3686 and 2-3686, Old Survey Nos. 651 and 653, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by Love Lane on or towards the south partly by Love Lane and partly by Lot No. 3, on or towards the east by Lot No. 2, and on or towards the west by Lot No. 3.

Lot No. 2, at 5 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the hereditament and premises thereon, situate at Love Lane, Mazagon, containing by admeasurement 2,393 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 16283—81, 16257, New Survey, Nos. 3693, 1/3686 and 2/3683, Old Survey No. 651 and 653 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north partly by Lot No. 1, and partly by Love Lane, on or towards the south and east by the property H. H Sir Sultan Mahomedshah Aga Khan, and on or towards the west partly by Lot No. 1, and partly by Lot No. 3.

Lot No. 3, at 5-30 p. m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the buildings, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate at Love Lane, Mazagon, containing by admeasurement 1,460 square yards or there abouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 16257, New Survey No. 1/3686, Old Survey No. 653, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north partly by Lot No. 1 and partly by Love Lane, on or towards the south and west by the property belonging to H. H. Sir Sultan Mahomedshah Aga Khan, and on or towards the east partly by Lot. No. 1 and partly Lot No. 2.

N. B.—Lots Nos. 2 and 3 will have a right of way from Love Lane, over the vacant space in Lot No. 1 which shall be kept open for the use of the owners and occupants of Lots Nos. 2 and 3. The above properties are held by the vendor from the Secretary of State, under a perpetual lease subject to certain terms and condition which have been agreed upon with the Secretary of State. These terms compare very favourably with the terms on which other leasehold properties in Mazagon are held on leases from Government and are held on a much lower assessment.

For further particulars and conditions apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, at their office, 18 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Properties at Love Lane and Nesbit Road, Mazagaon.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Company, Solicitors, for H. H. Sir Sultan Mahomedshah Aga Khan, G. C. I. E., the undermentioned properties situate at Mazagon, Bombay, will be put up for sale by Public Auction, at the premises, in Bombay, on MONDAY, the 13th of December, 1909.

Lot No. 1 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate at Love Lane, Mazagon, containing by admeasurement 10,999 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 16285, New Survey No. 3684, Old Survey No. 655 and bounded as follows:—i. e., on or towards the north partly by the Love Lane and partly by the property belonging to the Strangers' Friend Society Home, on or towards the South by the property of Aminu-Tajar Malek, on or towards the east by the property belonging to the trustees of the Nasserwanji Manoherji Pandey's charities, and on the west partly by the property of H.H. Sir Sultan Mahomedshah Aga Khan, G.C.I.E., and partly by lot No. 3.

Lot No. 2 at 5 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.

All that pieces or parcel of land or ground with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate at Love Lane Cross Lane, in Bombay, containing by admeasurement 8789 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. B-16261, New Survey No. 1/3673, Old Survey o. 659, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north partly by the property of Haji Esak, and partly by the property of Captain Ahmed Baker, on or towards the south by the property of Baf Virbaiji, widow of Dinshaw Jehangir Burzey, on or towards the east by the property of H. H. Sir Sultan Mahomedshah Aga Khan, G. C. I. E., and on or towards the west partly by the said Love Lane Cross-Lane, and partly by the property of Meghji Valabhdas.

Lot No. 3 at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the bungalow buildings, hereditaments and premises known as "Khusbroo Lodge," standing thereon, situate at Nesbit Road, Mazagon, Bombay, containing by admeasurement 11,106 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 16263, New Survey No. 3632, Old survey No. 645, and bounded on or towards the north by the property of H. H. Sir Sultan Mahomedshah Aga Khan, G. C. I. E., on or towards the south by the said Nesbit Road, on or towards the east partly by lot No. 1, and partly by the property of Aminut-Tajarani Malak, on or towards the west by the property of H.H. Sir Sultan Mahomedshah Aga Khan, G. C. I. E.

The above properties are held by the vendor from the Secretary of State under a perpetual lease subject to certain terms and conditions which are contained in a consent decree recently taken by the vendor in a suit by him against the Secretary of State in the High Court at Bombay. These terms compare very favourably with the terms on which other properties at Mazagon are held on a lease from Government and are held on a much lower assessment.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Company, Solicitors, at their office No. 18, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 7th December, 1909.

HOUSE FOR SALE—AT BANGALORE, A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No 1474, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

Special for the "Bombay Gazette."

SEED AND WHEAT.

BOMBAY, 6TH DECEMBER, 1909.

As there is no change in the Home market there is no fluctuation here in prices all round some firms have done a little business during the day in Poppyseed. Groundnuts were sold at Rs. 37 and Maize at Rs. 22.

We quote :—

Description.	Quantity.	Rate.	Tons.
Linseed, Bold	...	Rs. 9 12	
Linseed, Small	...	„ 9 8	
RAPESEED—			
Brown Cawnpore	...	Rs. 6 9	
Yellow do.	...	„ 6 14	
Do. Gujarat	...	...	
Poppyseed	...	„ 9 5	
Castorseed	...	„ 34-34 1-2	
Mowraseed	...	„ 6 0 0	
Maize	...	„ 21 1-2 22	
Groundnuts	...	„ 37	
Nigerseed	...	...	
Thymeseed	...	...	
Methiseed	...	...	
Mustardseed	...	„ 85/90	
Lentils	...	...	
Gingellyseed	...	...	
Khandesh Howri	...	„ 42/45	
Gulburga do.	...	} Rs. 39/40	
Kalbur do.	...		
Itarsi do.	...		
White Gin, Bold 95/5	...	...	
Do. do. do. 85/15	...	...	
Do. do. do. 75/25	...	...	
Do. Mixed 50/50	...	...	
Do. Gin, Small 50/50	...	...	
Do. do. do. 85/15	...	...	
Gin, Black Beaver	...	„ 41-44	
Do. do. Gadag	...	...	
Do. Red Khandwa	...	...	
Do. Meggi	...	42-43	
Do. Yellow Hinganghat	...	...	
Do. do. Secunderabad	...	...	
Do. do. Gujarat	...	...	
Do. Black Kanui	...	„ 38-39	
Do. Ahmedabad	...	...	
WHEAT—			
Choice Pissi	...	} Rs. 45/50	
Club No. 1	...		
Delhi 70-30	...		
Soft Red Ahmedabad	...		
Hard Red	...		
Jukalpore, 70/30	...	} Rs. 32/34	
Karachi Pissi 70/30	...		
Do. do. Red	...		
Potta	...		
Delhi	...		

EXCHANGE.

The opening quotation of the market for T. T. was 1s. 4 3-32d, and for demand 1s. 4 1-8d, and for 3 months' sight Credits 1s. 4 3-8d. Bills are not freely offered and Banks are not inclined to give better terms. There is no enquiry practically for remittances but 1s. 4 1-8d. is quoted after the 15th instant.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...	1s. 4 3/32d
Demand Do.	...	1s. 4 1/8d
3 m/s. credit	...	1s. 4 3/8d
Do. France	...	171 3/4
Do. Marks	...	140
30 d/s. Hongkong	...	178
„ Japan	...	149 3/4
„ Shanghai	...	171

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

In spite of the weekly declaration of the Bank of Bombay's Cash Balance being 25 lacs up the marked opened with a quotation of Rs. 92-12-0 and immediately it filled to Rs. 92-11-0 and at the close it was quoted Rs. 92-8-0. Calcutta Quotations are Rs. 92-11-0 for ready and 92-13-0 for one month's delivery.

BULLION.

There is no material change in prices, as long as up-country demand for sovereigns is nil. The following are the quotations:—

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch	23	6	0
National Bank	24	2	0
Chartered Bank	24	1	0
Guinea Victoria	15	2	9
Do. Horse	15	0	0
Australian	24	1	0
Mints' Slabs	24	1	0

SILVER.

Market is on the rise. The Home market for ready having advanced in London by 1-8 and America by 1-4 the tone of the market on our side remained firm a Bank having come out to buy prices are advancing and cash delivery is more in demand. Prices are as under.

	Rs.	a.	p.
17 1/2 Penny	62	7	0
17 Penny ready	62	6	0
Local per tola	0	2	9
Mageer	62	10	0
Posh	73	0	0

COTTON.

There is a good business passing in ready and mills and Japan shippers are daily buying. Japan Exporters are buying nice white cotton whilst the tower and cheaper Bengals are taken up by the Mill. Marwaries who have sold heavily for December Contract have not still covered their engagements thinking there would be a fall in price but they have failed in their expectations and are settling at the best rates possible. The following goods were bought.

		Rs.
200	Nagpore R. D. Master ...	210-71
200	Khandesh „ „ ...	268
200	Bengal D. D. Currance ...	243
300	Khamgaon P. Vishram ...	259
500	Bengal Currimbhoy ...	252-5
200	Mulkapore „ ...	255
400	Khandesh „ ...	245-8
400	Bengal Davida ...	238/40
200	Khandesh Hindustan ...	247
500	Bengal „ ...	242/8
200	Khamgaon Japan Trading Co ...	260
200	Khandesh Glasebrook and Co. ...	248
300	„ Bombay Co. ...	246
200	„ Jubilee ...	247
200	„ A. Mority and Co. ...	246

We quote :—

	Dec. Rs.	Jan. Rs.
Khandesh ...	252	244
Amraoti ...	253	255
Khamgaon-Akola ...	258	254
Poolgaon ...	265	258
Yeotmal ...	268	263
Nagpore ...	270	266
Wardha Hingonghat ...	272	267
Broach Gin		306
„ Good ...	284 Mar	...
Mothia ...	248	245
Sawginned Good ...	284	Apl-May
Westarna ...	273	„
Goompta ...	290	„
Bengal Gin Fine ...	255	247
„ F. Good ...	232	223

Summary of Daily arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds by rail and Sea during the 24 hours on Saturday 4th December:—

Cotton	15,622	bales.
Wheat	2,029	cwts.
Linseed	1,958	„
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed ...	622	„
Gingellyseed	31,857	„
Poppyseed	214	„
Groundnuts	5,709	„
Castorseed	4,330	„
Rice	2,150	„
Myrabollams	5,800	„
Cottonseed	43,371	„
Mowraseed	2,262	„
Gram	1,327	„
Jowar	1,102	„
Maize	3,737	„

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	This year.	Last year.
Day's Exports to Europe ...	26,000	66,000
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports...	23,000	53,000
Total „ since 1st Sept ...	4,121,000	4,782,000
Stock Liverpool	948,000	5,38,000
Total Visible Supply	4,280,000	4,450,000
Quantity in Sight	5,940,000	6,749,000

EXPORTS OF COTTON.

	from Bombay Yesterday	6th Dec. 1909 since 1st October. This Year.	Last Year.
Europe ...	1,576	25,891	87,264
Japan and China ...	5,261	83,450	81,317
Coast Ports, etc. ...	51	3,456	2,630
Total ...	6,888	1,92,797	1,31,511

YARN MARKET.

The market is firm and fair business doing. Exports of yarn since 1st July this year, amount to 200,497 Bales whilst last year it was 197,874 Bales.

LIVERPOOL, 6th December, 1909.

COTTON.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	6,000
Total Imports	3,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Dec.—Jan.	7·85	+2
Jan.—Feb.	7·70	+2
Feb.—Mar.	7·72	unchgd.
Mar.—Apl.	7·75	+3
Apl.—May.	7·76	+2
May—June	7·78	+3
June—July	7·75	+2
July—Aug.	7·74	+3
Aug.—Sept.	7·38	+2

SHARES.

Petit's sales are freely carried over to next month as sales are comparatively heavy and the "Budla" price is Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 1-2 more. The opening price was Rs. 3,435 to 97 1-2 and when bazar closed at 3 p. m. on account of the death of a broker the prices quoted were Rs. 3,482 1-2 to 85 and for January Rs. 12 1-2 more. Nagpore shares were quoted Rs. 1,555 and they gradually rose to Rs. 1,630 and closed at Rs. 1,615.

We quote :—

	Rs.
Kohinoor...	715
Currimbhoy	1,010
Fazulbhai	230
Crescent	90
Colaba	1,117 1/2
Standard	1,170
Sassoon	900
Sassoon Silk Mills	580
Jeevraj	290
Khatao...	770
Motaseli	722 1/2
Hingoli	105
Bank of Bombay	1,485
Specie Bank	52
India Bank	65 1/2

Imports of Treasure. Saturday 4th Dec. 1909.

SILVER.

343 Bars Rs. 5,92,335 Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.....Egypt from London.
430 „ „ 7,34,891 International Banking Corporation..... „ „ „
173 „ „ 2,94,039 Comptoir National D. E. de Paris..... „ „ „
258 „ „ 4,40,962 Chartered Bank of India and China.... „ „ „
6 Boxes India Rs. 30,000 Asst. Accountant General R.I.M.S. "Northbrook" Karachi.

METALS.

MARKET :—

The copper prices have declined by 2 annas on account of absence of demand and about 375 crop were sold. Yellow metal prices are maintained and sells amount to crop 1,000.

We quote :—

	lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4	21	
	28	
	35	
	42	
	56	Rs. 55 6
	63	
	70	
	77	
	84	
Yellow Metal Sheets	21	
	28	
	35	
	42	Rs. 45 4
	49	
	56	
Tin Ingots.	Rs.	39 2
Spelter S M M J G		Rs. 19 0
Georgahutte	Rs.	22 4
Copper Ingots K S	„	56 0
Copper Sheetings ...	lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14 „	62 0
Yellow Metal Sheetings ...	lbs. 14, 16 10, 12	Rs. 47 to Rs. 48

FREIGHT.

Market quiet with very little business passing.

Ports.	This month. s.	d.	Next month. s.	d.
Antwerp	15	0	15	0
Dunkirk	15	0	15	0
Havre	15	6	15	6
Hull	15	6	15	6
Liverpool	15	0	15	0
Marseilles	16	0	15	0
Genoa	15	0	16	0
London	...		...	
Hamburg	...		...	
Trieste	16	6	17	0
Venice	16	6	17	0
Open Ports... ...	Feb.-June	15		

RICE.

Small Mills New Ready ... Rs. 7 1-2 to 7 3-4
Big „ „ „ „ ... „ 6 5-8 to 6 3-4

FUTURES.

Mageer	Rs. 6 9-16
Posh	„ 6 11-16
Fagan-Vaishakh ...	„ 6 3-8

The following are the quotations in Rangoon.

December small	... Rs. 241
Feb-April small	... „ 238
Feb-April big ...	... „ 227
Calcutta small mill	... „ 3 1-2
Market—Quiet.	

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 30th Nov., 1909, as compared with the statement of 23rd Nov. 1909:—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 23, Rs. a. p.	Nov. 30. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund...	1,68,00,000 0 0	1,68,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c ...	1,51,21,128 14 9	1,53,37,852 5 0
Other Deposits, &c ...	17,12,93,434 9 0	17,43,14,919 3 7
Bank Post Bills, &c...	8,23,563 2 9	7,43,329 4 2
Sundries ...	13,43,963 6 4	14,67,473 6 11
Rs ..	22,53,82,090 0 10	22,86,63,574 3 8
ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities other authorized Investments ...	3,08,39,340 0 0	3,10,30,980 0 0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	94,01,359 0 0	93,98,524 0 0
Accounts of Credit on do ...	3,74,90,340 5 6	3,63,08,729 12 2
Bills discounted, &c ...	5,05,10,028 1 3	5,12,82,577 12 2
Balances with other Banks ...	3,11,75,334 4 9	3,16,98,987 7 11
Bullion ...	23,89,068 13 10	26,68,037 13 6
Dead Stock...	3,830 12 0	3,830 12 0
Stamps ...	20,96,534 3 8	21,11,601 1 9
Sundries ...	15,716 8 9	16,581 1 11
	78,983 7 8	80,302 11 5
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	16,40,50,535 9 5	16,46,00,602 8 10
Cash, &c., at Branches ...	6,13,31,554 7 5	6,40,62,971 10 10
	22,53,82,090 0 10	22,86,63,574 3 8

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office ...	10,69,987	Decrease.
Government Balance at Branches ...	12,86,711	Increase.
Other Deposits ...	30,21,485	do
Post Bills...	80,234	Decrease.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments ...	1,38,805	Increase.
Loans ...	11,81,611	Decrease.
Accounts of Credit...	7,73,549	Increase.
Mercantile Bills ...	5,23,653	do
Cash at Head Office ...	50,27,746	do
Cash at Branches ...	22,96,330	Decrease.

Percentage 33·38.

THE theft of arms and ammunition, in transit on Indian Railways, is becoming a crime of alarming frequency. On Saturday Messrs Rodda and Co. Calcutta, reports the loss of a Welby revolver and 100 cartridges, between Calcutta and Wakbad.

DAILY EXPORTS—DEC. 6.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—101 bales skins W. and A. Graham and Co; 15 bales skins 100 cwts fish maws R. Dhunji and Co; 25 bales skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 75 cwts aloes K N Mannee; 91 bales skins E D Sassoon and Co; 28 bales skins H O and H Moosa; 136 cwts rubber A H A Shaiwalla; 2,016 cwts cotton seed G Bhimji; 3,180 cwts cotton seed and 5,100 cwts mussoor Ralli Bros.

Nonsuch s—1,603 cwts cotton seed Volkart Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Bassano s—50 bales cotton Diwadkar and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Siam s—4,900 bales poppy seed and 949 cwts gingelyseed E D Sassoon and Co; 208 cwts gum G Sojpal.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Roma s—2,000 tons manganese ore R A Willis.

Egypt s—137 bales twist Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR HULL.

Lady Carrington s—637 cwts cottonseed A Khimji.

Bassano s—2,250 cwts cotton seed G Bhimji; 12,000 cwts cotton seed and 5,000 cwts wheat L Dreyfus and Co; 9,405 cwts cotton seed A Khimji; 4,000 cwts bone meal E C Nanji; 50 bales hemp R Reave and Co.

St. Bride s—39,000 cwts cotton seed L Dreyfus & Co.

FOR GOTTENBURG.

Bassano s—420 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.,

FOR BOSTON.

Bussano s—115 cwts fishmaws R. Dhunji and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

King Malcolm s—55 bales cotton P. Visram and Co. 1,380 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton Glasbrook and Co; 74 cwts gum S. Cooverji and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Marienfels s—605 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 1 case alizarine dye P. Soorji and Co; 310 bales cotton fly K. Visram and Co.

Ellerslie s—125 bales cotton and 50 bales cotton fly W. Wolf and Sons.

FOR BREMEN.

Marienfels s—1,265 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

City of Glasgow s—500 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

Siam s—300 tons old iron T. Hakimji and Sons.

FOR TRIESTE.

Geranis s—178 cwts mother of pearl shells M. Jafferbhoy; 1,000 cwts teel seed Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton E. Spinner and Co; 556 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

Breganz s—435 bales cotton Volkart Brov.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Dunster s—230 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 4,002 cwts teel seed E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Geranis s—900 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR BEYROUTH.

Egypt s—225 cwts teelseed, H A H Johar.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—3 1/4 cwts ghee, W Assoomall; 8 cwts condiments, and 10 cwts bombay ducks, M Poonjiaji and Sons; 10 cwts ivory, A Maneckbhoy; 1 3/4 cwts pistachionuts, H M H Neemuzi; 15 cwts fishmaws, R Dhunji and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Totomi Maru s—200 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

Delhi s—32 bales cotton, M B Kaisha: 20 chests opium, S J David and Co; 30 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Delhi s.—2,000 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 138 bales cotton, the Japan Cotton Trading and Co; 44 bales cotton M B Kaisha.

Glendhu s.—1,100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 500 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

Totomi Maru s.—100 bales cotton, D D Currance and Co; 750 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 1,000 bales cotton, the Jappan Cotton Trading and Co; 100 bales cotton, B Jairaj and Co; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Delhi s.—3 1-2 cwts moyteeth, B E Pussya; 251 bales cotton, the Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

Totomi Maru s—500 bales cotton, the Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Totomi Maru s.—400 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 500 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Totomi Maru s.—500 bales cotton, the Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

Delhi s.—200 bales cotton the Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

FOR COLOMBO.

Delhi s.—50 bales cotton, A Habibbhoy. S S Malva 5,904 tons Captain C H S Tocque sailed for London on 21st day of November with the following cargo :—2 bales woollen carpets Fleming Shaw and Co.; 10 bales matting F N Bhamgara; 12 cases cashewnuts Nusserwanji Bros; 50 cases aloes K N Mianee and Co; 24 cases aloes A H Mawji and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRATTA.

45 bales twist Gazel Bros and Co.; 60 bales twist Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR BEYROUTH.

55 bales twist Gazel Bros and Co.

FOR LONDON.

1,400 bags castorseed, L Dreyfuse and Co; 1,400 bags castorseed and 1,984 bags wheat S D Sassoon and Co; 500 bags bonemeal, C Mody and Co; 273 bags myrabollams, E Oomersey; 560 bags maize and 4,816 bags linseed and 10,712 bags cottonsseed Ralli Bros; 85 cwts; buffalo horns and 15 cases fishmaws, J M Rahimtoola; 85 bales hemp, R Reeves and Co; 225 hemp bales J N Kapadia and Co; 54 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 3 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 4 bales woollen carpets S Megji; 6 bales woollen carpets Y Suchedina, and Co; 2 bales woollen H G H Mahomed Sons and Co; 3 bales woollen carpets G P Stewards and Co; 4 bales wollen carpets Latham and Co; 3 bales woollen carpets Fleming Shaw and Co; 5 cases condiments H Muncherji and Sons; 17 cases tea F Nowroji; 74 cases cashewnuts R Jeewandas and Co; 4 pots rosa oil H Nowroji, 80 cases deer horns, J M Rahimtoola, 2 cases condiments N K Jassawalla, 4 cases condiments M Poonjisji and Sons, 100 cases soorkhos cuitle fish and 21 cases fishmaws M J Joomabhoy and Co, 32 cases mother of pearl shells, 25 cases aloes and 12 cases ivory K N Mianee and Co, 11 cases ivory A Visram and Co, 5 cases wax H Saboorbhoy, 8 bales skins P E Boyce and Sons, 37 bales skins R M Kooka, 20 bales skins H O H Moosa, 9 bales skins M J Joomabhoy and Co, 53 bales skins A H Mahomed and Co. 6 bales skins R Muloobhoy, 11 bales skins D Esmail, 9 bales skins A Noormahomed and Co, 198 bales skins W and A Graham and Co, 134 bales skins E D Sassoon and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Olympia," Dec. 9.

The Anchor Line steamer "Olympia," is due to arrive here on the 9th instant at about 6 a. m. with following passengers :—

Allenby, Major A H
Brodribb, Capt C
Brodribb, Mrs
Church, Mr W St John
Cumine, Miss S
Darkin, Mr B D
Dun-as, Mr R M
Dundas, Mrs
Dyer, Major
Dyer, Mrs
Gee, Lt Col F W
Hardie, Capt G E
Hardie, Mrs
Hardie, Miss
Hojel, Lt Col J G
Hojal, Mrs
Keily, Mrs H G and infant
King, Rev C
Mapstone, Miss
Moore, Mrs H
Nicoll, Mrs W G
Prince, Mr A L
Shepherd, Mr G J
Shepherd, Mr W H
Shepherd, Miss
Simpson, Mr A B
Simpson, Mrs and 2 infants
Lawrence Smith, Miss E M
Thackeray, Mrs A
Tronch, Mr C O E
Somerou, Capt W Wnn, D S O
Somerou, Mrs Van and 2 infants
Wrigntson, Mr
Worrall, Mr B
Young, Mr F

REV. DR. EWING, Principal of Foreman Christian College, Lahore, has been elected president of the Punjab Temperance Council and Pandit Bissen Narayan and Abinash Chandra Mazumdar Vice-Presidents with Bhatia and Nandalal as Secretaries.

THE Raja of Cochin will pay a vist to the Viceroy at Calcutta during his stay there. The Rani is going on a pilgrimage to Benares and other sacred cities. The Raja leaves Calcutta on 7th January, reaching Ernakulam on the 13th idem.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WADIA—December 6, at Dr. Jijibhai P. Nicholson's residence, Ganadevi Road, Grant Road, Soonabai, wife of Kaikhosru Hormasji Wadia and daughter of Khan Saheb Bomonji Sorabji Wadia, aged 23. Deeply regretted.

INDIA.

BIRTHS.

COOKE—November 22, at Rockcliff, Mussoorie, to Major H. W. F. Cooke, 24th Punjabis, and Mrs. Cooke, a son.

MACPHERSON—December 2, at Cawnpore, the wife of Major R. G. Macpherson, 41st Dogras, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MACLEOD—CAVENDISH—November 29, at St. Mary's Church, Benares, by the Revd. W. Waller and the Revd. C. Irvine, Edith Maude Cavendish, daughter of Oscar and Alice Cavendish, to Charles R. MacLeod, fourth son of the late Revd. Dr. John MacLeod of Govan, Glasgow.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cantata at Convent of Jesus and Mary Boarding School, Parel.

Excelsior Cinematograph near Municipal Offices, 7, 8·30, and 10 p.m.

Skating Rink, Practice Sessions, 8 to 9 a.m., General Skating 6 to 8 p.m. and 9·30 to 11·30 p.m.

Maxim : "Command yourself and you may command the world."

SIR MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during November was 774 of whom 603 were males and 171 females.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—"The Crime of the Congo" is the subject of an address to be given by the Rev. H. E. Barrell in the Y. M. C. A. Hall on Thursday at 9-15 p.m. at the United Men's meeting.

"TENNYSON—HIS LIFE AND WORKS" is the subject of a short lecture to be given by Mr. Arthur Mayall in the Y. M. C. A. Hall on Wednesday, December 8th at 9-15 p. m. The following gentlemen will sing :—Messrs H. A. Dennis, A. G. Green, E. Gellett, and G. Thomas.

A DERAILMENT.—A derailment occurred on the B. B. & C. I. Railway at the Surat station early yesterday morning which blocked the line and delayed the traffic. It was caused by two waggons of a goods-train getting off the line. The Surat excursion train which returns to Bombay on Mondays at 10·30 a.m. arrived at 12-10 p. m. yesterday on account of the mishap.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimanc, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay per s.s. "Somali" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p. m. on Thursday the 9th December. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

POLICE NOTICE.—Small cane chairs, a quantity of clothing, a canvas bag containing bottles, etc., a silver leg ornament (gongal), a malacca cane (silver mounted), Rs. 6 in loose cash, some umbrellas, a silver anklet, a drum of linseed oil, a female monkey, a piece of chain, a lady's black parasol, a black and white terrier, a lady's black-feather bed, and a copper pot, have been taken charge of by the Police and await owners.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR LAW AND MEDICAL STUDENTS.—Four Scholarships, two for Law students, and two for Medical students, tenable during 1910, are to be awarded out of the Goculdas Tejpal Law and Medical Fund, to poor deserving high caste Hindu students reading for University Law and Medical examinations. Assistance will be given in a lump sum to a candidate reading for the Solicitors' examination.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS.—At a meeting of the heads of the Marine Storekeeper's Department and Staff, held on Thursday last, an address and a large silver cup were presented to Mr. Sorabji Pestonji, who has retired on pension after forty years' service. In 1863 Mr. Sorabji joined the service as a clerk in the office of the Accountant in the Dockyard. Eleven years ago he was promoted to the post of head clerk of the Marine Storekeeper's Department. He had won the good opinion and esteem of successive heads of department under whom he served.

NOMINATION TO THE BOMBAY COUNCIL.—According to an official list, the following gentleman have been duly nominated as candidates for election to the Bombay Legislative Council :—For the Municipalities of the Central Division.—(1) Mr. Hari Sitaram Dixit; (2) Mr. Dhondu Hari; (3) Rao Bahadur Ganesh Vyankatesh Joshi; (4) Khan Bahadur Dinsha Doshabhai Khambata; and (5) Mr. Daji Abaji Khare. For the Local Boards of the Central Division.—(1) Mr. Hari Narayan Apte; (2) Mr. Siddhanth Dhondav Garud; (3) Mr. Narsinh Obintaman Kelkar; and (4) Mr. Sakharam Waman.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6·15 p.m. to-day :—

March of the Peers...	Solanthe ... Sir A. Sullivan
Overture ...	Le Domino Noir.. Auber
New Dance ...	Le Pilon Pilon ... J. Clerice
Grand Selection ...	Reminiscences of Donizetti ... F. Godfrey
Valse...	Die Hydropaten.. Gung'l
Selection ...	Havana... Leslie Stuart
Two Step ...	Cherries ... Cremieux

HYDERABAD FACTORY COMMISSION.—The following members of the Select Committee of H. H. the Nizam's Legislative Council will proceed on a tour of inspection to Aurangabad, Jalna, Parbhani, Naudiad and Nizamabad (as per programme arranged) at Government expense on Friday next :—Nawab Nizamat Jung Bahadur, M.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, Home Secretary, Mr. Moulvie Mahomed Fazil Moraj, A.M., I.C.E., Secretary, Public Works Department, Mr. Baijinath M.A., LL.B., Under Secretary, Legislative Council, Mr. Bapoojee Eduljee Chinai, Member Legislative Council, Mr. Rai Hunchundar, B.A., Member Legislative Council, Mr. L. Munce, Inspector of Mines.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at onceto a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE..

Before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate.

CHARGE OF FORGERY.

Furdunji Dossabhai, a Parsi, was charged by Inspector De Burgh, on a charge of cheating and forgery. Mr. Dhondy, Pleader, appeared for the defence.

It appeared from the evidence that a peon named Tukaram Dhaku, employed in a Club, had been given a bill of Rs. 35-5-4 for payment to a certain firm. The accused met him in Hornby-road and representing to him that he was a clerk employed in the firm, signed a fictitious name on the bill and received payment of the amount. Tukaram came to hear later on that he had been duped, and a few days after when he met the accused he had him arrested. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge.

The Pleader for the defence urged that his Worship should take a lenient view of the case as this was accused's first offence. He belonged to a respectable family and had a wife and two children to support. He would ask his Worship to give him the option of a fine.

His Worship sentenced the accused to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100.

A VAGRANT.

John David, a European, was charged by Sub-Inspector Tighe with having no visible means of subsistence and no fixed place of residence. He was declared a vagrant and ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

HIGH COURT.—DEC. 7.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BATCHELOR.)

Appeal Board.

Appeal no Suit No.
In Repitition of No. 223 of 09.

19-09 Crawford B and Co Haji Jakeria Haji Ahmed Patell vs. R D Sethna and another Part heard.

15-09 793-04 Wadia G and Co Nandlal Thakersydas vs. The Bank of Bombay Crawford B and Co.

62-08 624-05 Khanderao L and M Ranchordas Tribhowandas Mody vs. Sallehbhai Jafferbhai and others Bicknell M and R.

10-09 950-08 Payne and Co Bai Maneckbai vs. Naranji Dwarkadas Craigie B and Co.

11-09 261-08 M B Chothia Vyas Motilal Ranchor vs. Tribhowandas Mangaldas and another Nanu H and Co.

12-09 737-08 Payne and Co Vora Karimji Jiwanji vs. Kermally Abdoola Allarakhia Tyabji D and Co.

18-09 31-09 In Person Chunilal Pitamber vs. Bai Moolibai Tyabji D and Co.

14-09 289-09 Payne and Co Mahomed Sidick Haji Moledina vs. Ayeshabai widow and others Mehta and D.

16-09 314-07 Little and Co Kazi Ismail bin Goolamally Mehri vs. Shaikh Abdulla Vallad Mahomed Cassum and others Captain and V.

23-09 356-09 Hiralal and Co Joshi Narbhadashanker vs. Mathuradas Goculdas Kanga and P

28-09 377-94 Crawford B and Co Dwarkdas Gowerdhandas and another vs. Hiravahu widow and others Tyabji D and Co, Little and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

871-09 Wadia G and Co The Advocate General of Bombay Haji Ismail Hasham Payne and Co. Part heard.

110-09 Ardeshir H D and Co K Damoderdas vs The B B and C I Ry Coy and another Crawford B and Co Payne and Co.

113-09 T A Ghandy J Goverdhandas vs Dwarkaprasad Raghubir Payne and Co,

129-09 Hiralal M and J Bai Champa widow vs Poonumchand Premchand S B Mehta.

183-09 Nanu H and Co Edulji Merwanji Mehta and another vs Jamshedji Merwanji Mehta M B Chottia.

44-09 Jehangir M and S Dainel M Murzell and others vs J F Murzello and others Smitham B and Co Jehangir M and S.

309-09 Raghavaya B & N H Ragunath the firm vs Mahomed Seedick Saheb valad Haji Adam Saheb and others Nanu H & Co.

412-09 Mehta & D Jethibai vs Motilal Doolabhram and another Smitham B & Co Mohichand & D.

593-09 Jehangir and S Adamji Vulbji vs Abdul Hoosein Shaik Jeevanji the firm Tyabji D and Co.

990-07 C P D Cunha Shirinbai widow vs K Bezonji Kapadia and others, Kanga and P.

811-08 Madhowji K and Co Vadilal Lalchand and others vs H S Harachand M B Chothia.

651-09 Tyabji D and Co, Ghellabhoy Jugjiwandas vs N Kelberdas and others, Jehangir G and B Tyabji D and Co.

747-08 Malvi H M and R Velji Gunsey and others Naran Bhicaji and others Tyabji D and Co.

910-07 Tyabji D and Co Mahomed Hoosein Cassum Nanji and others Ali Mahomed Gulam Hoosein Thakurdas and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MACLEOD).

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

226-09 S A Tyabji James Macdon

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S. Edbreast.....Lieut Tisdall .....Royal Navy
H M S Perseus.....Capt F G Bird.....R Navy
H M S Proserpine...Capt J T Marshall.....R Navy
H M S Sphinx...Comdr N Harvey .....R Navy

IN THE STREAM

H M S Hyacinth..... ..Capt Dick .....Flagship
Crossby Hall.....2896 Field ....K Nixon & Co
Gerama..... 3142 Pisat..... .....A L S N Co
Zannis.....2339 Robinson .....

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec. 6.

Begum .....2042 Nicoll .....T M & Co
Bossano ..2762...Box hall ..Antwerp.....J Finlay & Co
Brilliant.....3609 Morrison.....Standard Oil Co
Britannia.....1969 Hales .....Bo & H S & Co
Blake ....2396 Hill .....W & A Graham & Co
Coinscliff ...2511 Pottingos.....W & A Graham & Co
Crossby Hall...2396 Fiele.....Killick Nixon &Co
Caledonia..... 3529 W Hayward.....P & O S N Co
Capri .....2717 Francesco.....F R S N Co
Dwarka.....759 W Moxon..... .....M M & Co
Sonipara.....1358 Whitehxac..... M M &Co
Hild.... 1719 Salveson.....F F Campbell & Co
Jerseymoor ...2363 A W Stonehouss...T Morrison & Co
Kazara..... ..505 Etton ....M M & Co
Landaura.....2156 Williams.....M M & Co
Luzon .....3181 L Randie ... ...
Nonsuch .....2114 Alston.....W & A G & Co
Orwell .....2416 Horne.....Standard Oil Co
Purley .....2785 A L Pritchett ... .
Querimba..... 4933..... .....Smith M M & Co
Roma.....2363 W M Storas .....W & A G & Co
Shah Navaz.....2522 Mitchell.....B and H S N Co
Somali.....1615 Grieve.....A Strantes
Umballa.....3426 Rait Calcutta.....M M & Co
Wardha.....2552 Archdican...Calcutta.....M M & Co
Wooda.....2460 Hughes.....T T M &Co
Wistow Hall...2139 J S Meria ... .
Zennia.....2339 Robinson.....A Yule & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Arcadia	3514	Barchain	Shanghai		51-10
B Clan Alpine	2505	Shapsano	Cochin		4-12
F Totomi Maru	2464	Smith	Japan	11-12	N. Y. Kaisha
M Ellerslie	2488			9-12	W & A Graham & Co
N Haig Hall	3068	Davison	Philadelphia		
Q St Bride	2414	Nicall	W & A Graham & Co		
100 ton Crane					
Najmi	2533	Haba	Jeddah	28-11	G Jewanji

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Danube...2339 Ratkea...Dunkirk...9-12...W & A Graham & Co
4 Gerania ..3142 Perut ..Tricste...9-12...A L S N Co
5 Siam ..2953 Icagga ..Marseilles...10-12...T M & Co
8 Lady Carrington...2483 L'pool...Griffiths...W & A Graham & Co
9 City of Glasgow...4179 Ras ..Karachi ..9-12 Killick Nixon & Co
10&11 Delhi...4784 Gordon...Shanghai...9-12 P & O Co
14 Kola .....510 Ramage ...Basreh ...2-12 M M & Co
15 Glendha.....2629 Norris...Kobe ..4-12 T M & Co

M W D D

Hydra...831 Karaborn... .....29-11 F F Campbell & Co

H W P D

Courtland...760 Samsoodin ..Gulf ports.9-12.B I S N Co
Poosm.....552 Hossain...G'nagar ..4-12...B I S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
6	Caledonia s.....	Hayward ...	Calcutta, Nov.20
	Wistow Hall s ...	Maria	Calcutta, Nov.23
	Florican s	Work	Calcutta, Nov. 23
	Roma s	Storas	Savona, Nov. 11
	Jerseymoor s.....	Stonehouse ...	Venice, Nov. 12
	Capri s	Francesco ...	Hongkong,Nov13
	Dwarka s	Moxon	Buschra, Nov. 27
	Purley s	Pritchett.....	Calcutta, Nov. 23
	Luzon s	Randie.....	Venice, Nov. 12
	R Rubastino s ...	Mancini	Genoa, Nov. 18

DEPARTURE.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Goalpara s	Whitehead ...	Buschra, &c

The following vessels began to load on Monday :—
Steamer Hild, for Bangkok.
" Roma, for Baltimore.
" Dwarka, for Persian Gulf.
" Haidari, for Zanzibar.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's Co's steamer Elysia, Homeward bound passed Suez on the 5th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's Co's steamer Africa, left Trieste on the 3rd instant, and is due here on the 19th instant.

IMPORT.

S. S. Caledonia 3,529 tons Captain W. Hayword arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta with the cargo of 1,500 tons pig iron.

S. S. Wisto Hall 2,139 tons, Captain W. Meria arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta with the cargo of coal.

S. S. Roma 2,363 tons, Captain W. M. Storas arrived in harbour on Monday from Savona with balast.

S. S. Jerseymoor 2,363 tons Captain A. W. Stonehouse arrived in harbour on Monday from Venice with balast.

S. S. Purley 2,785 tons, Captain A. L. Pritchett arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta with the cargo of coal.

S. S. Luzon 3,181 tons, Captain L. Randie arrived in harbour on Monday from Venice with balast.

S. S. Dwarka 759 tons, Captain W. Moxon arrived in harbour on Monday with the following cargo.

FROM BUSCHRA.

6 specie, 2,730 wet dates, 32 gills, 30 almonds, 1 salebb, 450 dry dates.

FROM MAHMERA.

5 wet dates.

FROM BUSHIRE.

67 almonds, 2 linseed, 127 gum, 32 skins, 13 ruisino, 2 tobacco, 3 cotton.

FROM MASCAT.

4 specie, 1 pearls, 78 pomegranats,

FROM KARACHI.

10 dry prawns.

S. S. Florican 2,381 tons, Captain A. Work arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta with the cargo of coal.

A L S N Company's steamer Bregonz 2,385 tons Captain A Petris arrived in harbour on Saturday from Trieste with the following cargo,

124 glass ware, 352 glass bangles, 62 soup, 498 papers, 29 enamelled ware, 24 playing cards, 165 safety matches, 126 nails, 145 american cotton fly, 15 slate pencil, 100 sugar, 339 glass beads, 7 silk waste yarn, 1,071 raisins, 16 almonds, 1 figs, 10 cigarettes, 85 cotton, 14 drugs, 288 gum, 13 googal, 8 gum myrrh, 239 gum benjamin, 21 coffee, 1,671 gum incence, 50 bethran, 4 skins, 1 pearls, 232 cotton.

S. S. Naisung 2,862 tons, Captain H. J. Crebbin arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta and Coast with the following cargo.

FROM CALCUTTA.

940 tons coal, 899 paint, 4 varnish, 810 a linseed oil, 11 papers, 74 tea.

FROM TUTICORIN.

23 tea, 132 matting, 93 senna leaves, 79 cardamons, 82 coffee, 57 gunnies bags 20, arc hillamed, 12 goat hair, 65 twist, 5 cariapagaim.

FROM ALLEPAY.

122 matting, 892 copra, 323 ginger, 25 catcholn, 169 pepper, 30 yolangal, 50 gunnies bags, 1,143 coir yorn.

FROM COCHIN.

23 pepper, 40 ginger, 99 coconuts oil, 90 gunnies bags, 1,341 coir rops, 856 coir yarn.

47 ginger, 12 coir yarn, 173 coir rops, 160 copra, 144 turmeric, 137 coconuts, 145 coffee, 34 skins, 2 shark fins, 379 matting, 69 tea.

FROM TELLICHERY

67 betalnuts, 48 shark fins, 30 fishmaws, 8 skins.

FROM CANNANORE

15 peppers, 870 betelnuts, 24 coir yarn.

Messrs. Lyon and Co., Gunmakers of Calcutta, have reported to the Police the discovery that fourteen revolvers have disappeared from their premises. The loss they think must have occurred some time ago. The Police on Friday inspected the stock.

THE SUN MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 14th December, 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made upto 30th June, 1909.
2. To confirm the appointment of Mr. J. F. Bradbury as a Director in terms of clause 88 of the Old Articles of Association.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. R. Kennedy as a Director in terms of clause 97 of the New Articles of Association.
4. To elect two Directors for the ensuing year in the place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the Current Year and fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday, the 9th December, 1909, to Tuesday the 28th December, 1909, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
BRADBURY, BRADY & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th November, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that a PRELIMINARY MEETING of the Creditors of the BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at Albert Building, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 o'clock (Standard Time), to consider the outline of a proposed scheme of arrangement and to determine the steps to be taken to submit the draft of the scheme when completed to a Meeting of the Creditors of the Company to be held under the directions of the Court and thereafter to submit the scheme if approved by such Meeting for sanction of the Court under Section 203 with or without modification as to the Court may seem proper.—Dated this 6th day of December, 1909.

BHAISHANKER, KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Solicitors, High Court.

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TALKING MACHINE,
the most scientific and up-to-date, does away with the trouble of changing the needles.

The only machine free from nasaltwang.

A dealer writes :—

" We have the pleasure to inform you that we took delivery of your goods on Saturday, 15th instant. We are glad to bear the public admiration of your Scientific Machine which encourages us for its sale at a near future. It is believed when people have heard the Pathephones once, they wont like any other which are comparatively defective in the sound. The sound which Pathephones give is simply marvellous and gives exact human sound. In short, we expect to have a grand sale of your machines."

The Best and yet the Cheapest.

Write to-day for catalogues to :—

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Reliable Agents wanted everywhere.

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HORIZONTAL GRAND AND UPRIGHT GRAND
PIANOS
at London Cash Prices in India.
QUALITY, TONE, TOUCH,
GUARANTEED.

BLUTHNER,	From
SCHIEDMAYER, (J & P)	Rs. 550 to Rs. 3,000
RICHD. LIPP,	
STEINWEG-NACHF,	
Instalments from Rs. 25.	and MARCKS & CO.'S Standard Pianos.

These PIANOS are built expressly for us and selected with a view to giving absolute satisfaction. If you want a Piano communicate with us, and we will send you illustrated literature which we feel sure will interest you.

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No Order too large
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ACCUMULATED FUNDS, FIFTY-TWO LAKHS

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WE CARRY THE LARGEST STOCK IN WESTERN INDIA
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PRICES ON APPLICATION,
RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS
BOMBAY.

NOTCE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.
TUESDAY, DEC. 7, 1909.

INDIAN FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

INDIAN Finance and Revenue for 1907-8 and preceding years are exhaustively dealt with in Part IV (a) of the second issue of the Statistics of British India, just published by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence. It is an interesting study to the financier and the lover of statistics, though less so to the general reader. Yet he too may be able to glean something of the rapid progress and development of the country from a cursory glance at its pages. It will be found that the funded debt of the country in 1877-8 was 7,495 lakhs of rupees in India and 59·6 million pounds in England. The total sum represents 233 per cent of the revenue of that year. In 1907-8, the funded debt outstanding was 245·3 million pounds, equivalent to 286 per cent. of the year's revenue and in the thirty-one years reported upon there was a surplus in twenty-one years and a deficit in ten. The twenty-one years' surplus aggregated 5,570 lakhs of rupees and the ten years' deficit 2,378 lakhs—the net result being a surplus of 3,192 lakhs. During the thirty-one years the total revenue rose from 6,197 lakhs to 12,865 lakhs, an increase of 108 per cent., while during the same period the expenditure rose from 6,623 lakhs to 12,830 lakhs, equivalent to 94 per cent. The total increase from revenue, excluding that from the commercial services — Post, Telegraphs, Railways and Irrigation equalled 33 per cent. Land revenue showed no rapid growth as there is a permanent settlement over the greater part of Bengal, nearly one-third of Madras, some districts of the United Provinces and other scattered tracts. Notwithstanding the increase in the amount realised under this head, including the tribute from Native States, the percentage which it bears to the total revenue, excluding commercial services, has fallen from an average of 41·3 in the first quinquennium to 36·9 per cent. in 1907-08. The gross revenue for forests is now nearly four times what it was in 1877-8, while expenditure has only trebled itself in that period. The balance of revenue over expenditure is now Rs. 1,13,41000 as compared with Rs. 23,18,000 in the period from 1877-8 to 1881-2. Recent years' receipts from opium show a decided decrease as compared with the revenue for the first quinquennium and this corresponds with he decrease in the total number of chests sold from an average of 94,678 to 67,249 in 1907-8 The charges on account of opium on the other hand have increased so that the net revenue has fallen off to a considerably greater degree than the gross revenue. Salt revenue, dependent on the rate of duty levied by Government, has naturally varied, but the estimated consumption of salt has increased from 26,745,378 maunds to 42,130,249 maunds. Revenue from stamps steadily increased throughout the period, non judicial stamps show a growth of 124 per cent and judicial stamps of 103. Customs revenue, fluctuating with changes in the fiscal system, show a fairly general steady increase since the re-imposition of the general duties in 1894—except for the year 1896 when the charge on cotton goods was reduced from five to three and a half per cent. Receipts from Income Tax steadily increased from 1886 when it came into operation until 1903, when the minimum income on which the tax was levied was raised from five hundred to a thousand rupees, since which time the net proceeds of the tax decreased by fourteen per cent.

The expenditure tables in the report show that the outlay on land has gradually risen. The interest on debt services, exclusive of Railways and Irrigation works, amounted in the last year reported upon to seven millions sterling. The expenditure on Civil departments, including General Administration, Police, Law, Education and so forth, has steadily increased, so also that on superannuation allowances and pensions. Expenditure on Public Works represents by far the largest increase in proportion, for the expenditure under this head in 1907-08 was about twice as great as the average expenditure in the quinquennium 1877-8 to 1881-2. Total charges on account of the Army have increased in amount. The percentage which this expenditure bears to the total expenditure has varied from 35 to 39 per cent. Between 1877-8 and 1881-2 the average total annual expenditure on the military services was Rs. 22,35,83,000; in 1906-7, the sum had reached Rs 32,32,89,000; but dropped again in 1907-8 to Rs. 30,78,07,000. In the first quinquennium of the thirty-one years all the Commercial Services returned a deficit together amounting to Rs. 1,70,45,772. In 1907-8 all these services, except the Telegraph Department, had a surplus, a sum of Rs. 3,85,90,000; Railways contributing by far the largest share, the surplus under this head representing an addition of four per cent. to the total revenue under the heads other than Commercial Services. Reverting to the Military Services we find the tables show figures only for the last five years, being now introduced into the Statistical Returns for the first time. Military receipts on an average amounted to one and one-third millions sterling and represent about one and a half per cent. of the total revenue of the Government of India. They are derived from Army, Marine, and Military Works and are distributed between India and England in the proportion of two to one. The gross expenditure on the Army averages about twenty-one millions sterling and bears a ratio of 25 per cent. to the total expenditure, the amount spent in India being nearly twenty-three crores of rupees and in England 5·7 millions, a ratio of 73 and 27 per cent. respectively. The effective expenditure, excluding military works, averages twenty-three crores of rupees. Considerable sums have recently been spent on transport equipment and reorganisation as well as the establishment of cordite, gun carriage and small arms factories and for the redistribution and reorganisation of the Army, including the supply of new guns and rifles. Regimental pay works out to eleven and a half crores, the cost of supply and transport to five crores, ordnance establishment stores and equipage to 2·9 crores, Army, garrison and administrative staff to one crore and the remount and veterinary, medical establishment, clothing, barrack supplies and services to two crores. Non-effective charges amount to four and a half crores and are chiefly for pensions, gratuities and compassionate allowances which amount to over eighty lakhs per annum for natives and over two and a half millions sterling for Europeans, but it is noted with satisfaction that the introduction of short service in England has tended to reduce the pension charges. Expenditure on military works does not vary greatly and in recent years has averaged 1·62 crores, while taking the net expenditure on the Army and military works together, the average for the five years ending 1907-8 was 29·3 crores.

The drawings of the Home Government are also shown in another series of tables and we find that in the five years from 1871-2 to 1875-6, Council Bills aggregated £60,766,389 and the sum borrowed £8,728,002. From 1901-2 to 1905-6, £116,890,851 and £31,989,946 respectively. For the year 1906-7, £33,432,196 Council Bills and £2,000,000 borrowed and in 1907-8, £15,307,061 and £10,777,747. The increased drawings of Council Bills in the quinquennium 1901-2 to 1905-6 are explained as being primarily due to the great trade demand for remittance to finance the export trade of India, which has developed very largely of late and Council drafts have been sold freely so as to supply this demand as fully as possible. The surplus proceeds of the sales, in excess of the Secretary of State's requirements on revenue account, that is Home charges proper have been applied partly to the purchase of silver for coinage, to strengthening the cash balances of the Home Treasury and partly to defraying capital outlay required for railway construction. The amount of drawings in 1906-7 reached the record figure of £33,432,196, but in 1907-8 a fall in exchange, which resulted from the weakness in the export trade coupled with the financial crisis in America, necessitated a curtailment of drawings to £15,307,161 less than half the figure of the preceding year.

A NEW MAP OF THE WORLD.

A GREAT enterprise is embarked on by an International Committee in London. The object of the delegates who have assembled by invitation from all parts of the world, is to take steps for constructing a Map of the earth on the scale of 1 : 1,000,000, or 16 miles to the inch. Twenty-four delegates represent Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Russia, Spain, the United States, Canada and Australia. All are agreed that it is high time a new map should be prepared, setting out accurately all the discoveries and corrections that modern explorers and more perfect scientific methods and instruments have made necessary in the maps that have served hitherto the purposes of mankind. The first Conference was held at the Foreign Office in London on November 16; the delegates were addressed by Sir Charles Hardinge who explained that the great design was to have an international map that all countries can read and understand. It is eighteen years since the project was first entertained at the International Geographical Congress in Berne in 1891. In the interval it has been seriously discussed by sundry learned men at Stuttgart, later in Paris and London. Some countries even began to construct maps on the scale proposed, but the uniformity so desirable in such an undertaking was not observed in other directions. The United States urged at Geneva in 1908, the standardising of an international map and though this suggestion was well received at the Congress there, it went no further. Earnest-minded geographers felt that a Conference should be convened to formulate an agreement for submission to all the Governments sending delegates. This is the Conference that assembled in London in the third week of November. At its very first sitting some important resolutions were unanimously carried. The chief were (1) that uniform symbols and signs should be adopted by all nations for use on the map of the World on the scale of 1 : 1,000,000, and that the limits of the sheets should be uniform. (2) These sheets will cover four degrees of latitude by six degrees of longitude except above and below 60 deg. North and 60 deg. South, where two or more sheets may be joined to make up twelve or more degrees of longitude. Probably the Conference realised that even now these Arctic and Antarctic sheets would offer few details for the map-maker. It is consoling to know that the equator and Greenwich shall continue to be the starting points for latitude and longitude and that the line of each degree will be drawn across the sheet. A scale of kilometres will be drawn on all sheets, any other scale of distance being likewise provided, where required; heights above sea-level will be shown in metres, feet or any other national measure being added if necessary. The lettering will be in the Latin character, some distinction being allowed for artificial as against natural features. For countries where Latin characters are not used, it is probable that two editions will be prepared, one national and one international. This point will be decided by a Sub-Committee. Sub-Committees are also entrusted with the consideration of conventional signs, colours, transcriptions of names and systems of projection. The conference sat steadily for six days, and in that short period discussed momentous issues and defined the points to be referred to the Governments of the countries participating. The deliberations have been quick, the execution will take much longer thus reversing the old saw. It may be years before the Map of the World on the new generous scale will be issued to the public. Meanwhile it is satisfactory to know that the new Map of the Heavens undertaken soon after the sitting of the Berne Geographical Congress in 1891, has made good progress. A new Heaven and a new Earth will thus be at the disposal of the astronomer and the geographer.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT IN BURMA.

APPARENTLY the work in Burma which is done under the Co-operative Credit Societies' Act has been of genuine benefit to the native community. The cultivators have so much appreciated the services of such societies, that during the past year the number of them in the province has been more than doubled, while many applications for new societies have been received to which the officials have not yet had opportunities to attend. This, one learns from an official return which shows that during the year which ended on June 30, 1909, the number of societies had reached 174 The membership, however, had not risen in the same proportion, the total being 5,356 compared with 3,085 in the previous year. The increase, of course, is a substantial one, and the disproportion in the rates is due to the formation of a number of rural societies with small membership, and which have reduced the average membership per society from 36·97 to 27·58. In a way, however, this limited membership of the new organisations is a good thing, for experience has shown that supervision by the societies' officials over a considerable number of members is difficult. To facilitate the working of these rural societies a central bank which will finance them has been formed at Pakokka with a share capital of Rs. 19,600. Already its working capital, consisting mainly of Rs 3,920 on account of paid-up share capital and Rs. 10,000 borrowed capital, has all been lent out to the societies. This bank is wholly financed and managed by local Burmans, and, therefore, forms an experiment which will be watched with much interest. If it proves successful it will form a valuable object-lesson, to other provinces in India. The rural societies seem to have been worked satisfactorily by their officials under the supervision of the registrar and his assistants. If the exceptional case of the Mandalay District be excluded, only Rs. 200 was borrowed from Government to finance societies, and substantial repayments were made. It is reported that there is no difficulty in obtaining funds in the open market for advancing to the societies. The movement may be said to be established on a basis independent of Government support and there seems to be no probability that funds for financing them will not be forthcoming. The reserve has grown satisfactorily, and the share capital has increased proportionately. No bad debts have been incurred, and it is reported that the societies generally have observed a business-like punctuality in the payment of sums due by them. Altogether the Co-operative Credit Societies in Burma seem to have been a very successful and useful institution.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 26th ultimo, left Aden at 9 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

SIR JOHN AND LADY HEWETT go to Calcutta for Christmas as guests of General Corans.

THE goods traffic on the B. B, and C. I. Railway for the week ending 13th November shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1908 of 158,083 maunds and Rs. 22,489 in the earnings.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE COAL STRIKE.

Federal Financial Agreement.

ENGLISH CAPITAL FOR AUSTRALIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, NOVEMBER 22.

ACCORDING to Mr. Hughes, the Miners' Representative, the situation, while it has not actually altered, is more hopeful and the feeling in Sydney to-day certainly was that the prospects of settlement were brighter. The interview which the Premier is to grant the strike leaders to-morrow may do something still more to clear the way to settlement. The telegrams received from the coal districts were to the effect, however, that nothing short of an open conference and the redressing of grievances would be accepted by the strikers. The proprietors of the northern collieries agreed at a meeting to-day to the Premier's suggestion, but it is believed that they are very much averse to an open conference, and it is on an open conference that the miners are determined. Meanwhile negotiations which would enable the miners to work two mines in conjunction with the proprietors, are completed and only require the sanction of the northern miners to enable coal to be produced early next week.

Messrs. Paterson and Gray, officers of the Miners' Amalgamation, say that the list of miners' grievances could be reduced for the purpose of an open conference to half-a-dozen or so, leaving the others to be considered subsequently. The chief things the miners' contend for are eight hours from bank to bank—that is, from the time the mine is entered until the mines come out again; the abolition of all work on Saturdays (six) hours is at present work every alternate Saturday; increased light from safety lamps or an additional 1 1-2d. per ton hewing rate; all colliery employees to be unionists; payment for all coal shovelled; a 5ft. minimum height of coal seam; and all contracts to be made direct with the Union in order to prevent contracts for certain works to be taken at a price which prohibits the payment of a living wage.

EFFECT IN THE COUNTRY.

If such a fight as that which is now in progress between the Newcastle miners and the colliery proprietors could be confined in its effects to the principals in the struggle it would be bad enough. But unfortunately, it is as impossible to limit industrial strife to the parties who enter upon the conflict as it would be to keep a battle between two big nations from affecting others who are anxious to maintain an attitude of neutrality. The industries of a community are so dependent one upon another that one cannot be affected without injuring its neighbours. The recent struggle between the Broken Hill Proprietary Company and the workers of the Barrier was in a sense restricted to the forces which originally opened the battle, but the bitterness it provoked and the loss involved spread far beyond the Barrier and Port Pirie. The dimensions of the disturbance at Newcastle are far greater than those of the Broken Hill trouble in the first instance, and the nature of the dispute is also more contagious. It has already spread to collieries which admittedly were treating their men properly and the cutting off, coal supplies—which are as the breath of life to countless industries—has brought people who have no kind of responsibility for the grivances which it is demanded shall be redressed right into the vortex of the whirepool. Thousands of men and four or five times as many women and children are likely to be left without the ordinary comforts of life even if they receive the bare necessaries of existence, although not one of them is in any way connected with Newcastle. The strikers will receive assistance from the unions but the men thrown out of work by the shortage of fuel supplies will have no claim on the relief funds. It would be difficult to reach them even if the scheme for starting and running a union coal mine were successful. The Conto Australia as a whole will necessarily be enormous for every ton of coal raised from the earth is equal to so much fresh money put into circulation, while even in its destruction it converts crude ore into marketable commodities, and enables manufacturers and their employees to earn regular incomes. Whatever may be the merits of the dispute, and no matter what may be its outcome, thousands of innocent persons must suffer while it is in progress, and for months after it is over. The earning power of large bodies of the workers will be at least temporarily curtailed, and at the same time the prices of commodities will be increased. Any legitimate scheme which would ensure the workers in all branches of employment an adequate reward for their energies, and which would render improbable recourse to barbarous methods of securing justice, ought to be warmly welcomed by everyone. Not only would constant work then be given, but ill-feeling and the sense of wrong would be banished.

THE FEDERAL FINANCIAL AGREEMENT.

The discussion in the Senate of the Bill to alter the financial sections of the Commonwealth Constitution in order to give effect to the agreement between the States and Federal Governments does not reveal much freedom from partisan limitations. Under normal conditions a measure protecting the State revenues ought to receive stronger support in the Senate that in the House of Representatives. The Bill has passed the lower Chamber by more than the constitutional majority required and although an absolute majority is said to be assured in the Senate, there is every appearance of the opposition proving as strong in the States House as in that based on people irrespective of State boundaries This means, of course that New South Wales and Victoria, with 50 members between them out of the total of 75 in the House of Representatives, are able to command a substantial majority in that Chamber. To these two States, larger in population and with far greater revenue resources, an extension of Federal powers would carry fewer terrors—if any at all—than it would to the smaller States. As Victoria now has the Federal seat of government, and New South Wales will in the future possess the capital, the compensatory advantages of a diminution of State powers are considerable. Yet in a House which the representatives of these States may control the agreement passed its third reading with a vote to spare over the constitutional requirement and a majority of 12 over those opposing it. There is therefore, something clearly anomalous in the fact that strenuous opposition to the Bill is threatened in the Senate. It is useless for Mr. Lynch to characterise as a "foolish bogey" the argument that those who oppose the Bill are in favour of unification The strongest force that can be brought to work in favour of unification is the crippling of the States financial powers. There is no escape from the conclusion that if the States are deprived of necessary revenue they will be compelled to hand over proportionate powers to the Commonwealth.

The issue at the moment is said to be not of the amount to be paid to the States but of the permanency of the obligation. Now it is difficult to separate these questions. The plain reason for the permanency asked by the Premiers is that only under such a condition will the amount be guaranteed, and it was in consideration of that guarantee that they abandoned their claim for a higher sum. True, the Commonwealth Parliament at the moment has control of the matter, and in view of the constitution of the House of Representatives, which is not elected on a States basis, believers in the agreement might have felt constrained to accept a long term of years, say thirty, to be embodied in the Constitution. This would have been a possible compromise in the last resort, not nearly so sound an arrangement, however, as the insertion of the agreement in the Constitution without limitation as to time. It proved unnecessary to resort to this weaker scheme, and the time for it has surely passed. The measure has reached the States' House, and nothing but the ill-considered opposition of the States' special representatives, elected in such case by the whole community, can prevent its immediate remission to the vote of the people. Are these representatives of the States, especially the smaller and more needy ones, to stand in the way of a measure which protects the financial interests of their constituencies, especially as the electors themselves will have the power to veto the Bill after it passes Parliament? This is no time for pedantic arguments. Mr. Pearce may say that two issues are really being submitted to the people, but his own statement shows clearly enough that there is only one. He declares that the amount is a fair sum, that a majority believe it to be so, and his statement is backed up by the leaders and members of his party in the other House. Therefore the question at issue which the electors will be called upon to decide is that of the permanency or otherwise of the agreement. This, it will be found, will form the central point in the coming campaign.

ENGLISH INVESTOR'S FEELING TOWARDS AUSTRALIA.

After an absence of twelve months in England, Mr. A. E. Morgans, the well-known mine-owner and investor, has returned to Australia. The trip was taken for business purposes, and it was understood that Mr. Morgans' object was to test the feeling of the English investor in regard to a number of mining properties in West Australia. His remarks a bespoke satisfaction and hopefulness. "Of course," he remarked, "there are fashions in the financial world just as there are in other realms, and at the present time in London the fashionable markets for the investor are West Africa, South Africa and Rhodesia, and for the moment it is not easy to place any Australian mining or industrial proposition. But I found during the last few months of my stay that a much better feeling existed towards Australia than when I arrived there 12 months ago. It is difficult to assign any reason for the change but various happenings, the new defence scheme amongst them, have contributed to focus public attention on the Commonwealth and the money market has improved in sympathy with that greater interest. There is no doubt that at home the feeling with regard to the overseas dominions and the necessity for taking common action in all matters relating to defence as well as commerce is now much stronger than formerly and the majority of people in England are beginning to take a much more lively and intelligent interest in the affairs of the great colonial possessions I noticed a very great difference in that respect, and I have no doubt that a little later on there will be more attention paid to the mining industry in Australia. Notwithstanding the vogue of Rhodesian and other African enterprises with the investing public; I could discover that there was an increasing inquiry regarding Australian matters, particulary mining and industrial. It seemed clear to me that a large percentage of the manufacturers of England are very favourable to a policy of protection and the fact of Australia having adopted that fiscal principal has caused a keener appreciation of the importance of the Commonwealth not only as a market for manufactured goods but also as a manufacturing country. As a consequence I believe that a considerable number of English firms will be starting manufactories in Australia very shortly. Of course I made a point of calling the attention of my friends to the importance and the advantages of Australia, and I never ceased to preach its merits from the housetops. I believe I have aroused some interest in the base metal industries in Western Australia and I have every reason to believe that within a short time some movement will take place in the direction of handling the tin and copper deposits of the State on a larger scale than hitherto.

"One thing which has militated against the investment of money in Australia during the last 12 months." Mr. Morgans continued, "has been the feverish interest in rubber shares. On this account much money which would have been available for mining has been diverted to India and Burma and other parts of the Orient, and I cannot help feeling that it must have a very good influence on New Guinea, where several large rubber plantations are now in course of formation. However, the last two months in London convinced me that the general outlook for Australia is better, and I am quite certain that a development will take place in the way of an investment both in mining and industrial propositions at a very early date. I am convinced that a great deal of British capital will soon find its way into Australia, and I have every faith that Western Australia will get its share."

A.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, DECEMBER 2.

IT is now officially announced that His Excellency the Governor arrives in Rajkote on the 16th January next and stays there for a week. The important Chiefs of Kathiawar have been invited to meet His Excellency by the Agent to the Governor.

His Highness the Maharaja Ranjitsingji Saheb Bahadur, Jam Saheb of Nawanagar, has been on a visit to His Highness the Maharao Saheb of Cutch. During the short period that has elapsed since his accession, Maharaja Ranjitsinhji has proved a successful and efficient ruler. His Highness' noble qualities have endeared him to all classes of his subjects and it is expected on all sides that in the very near future the several departments of the State will be re-organised on a solid and substantial basis as the result of his energy and activity.

The Agent to the Governor recently convened a meeting of the several railway proprietors on the province to discuss the question of management of the local railways. The final decision in the question will rest with Government, but it is said that the management will be divided into two portions, one taking charge of the northern group and the other that of the southern group of railways.

The enterprising ruler of the Morvi State, H. H. Sir Waghji Bahadur, G.C.I.E., is reported to have come forward with the proposal of extending the railway line to Jasdan and other parts of the province. The proposal is a most commendable one, and if carried out, will conduce to most beneficial results and largely stimulate the commerce and industry of the province.

His Highness the Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra has resigned his seat on the Governing Council of the Rajkumar College, and the First Class Chiefs have re-elected H. H. Sir Waghji, G.C.I.E., Maharaja Thakore Saheb of Morvi, in his stead.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 6.

Major Rice 31st Punjabis, is appointed Commandant, 62nd Punjabis, but will continue to officiate in command 41st Punjabis.

Major General Payne, Commanding Nowshera Brigade, is transferred to Karachi.

On vacating the appointment of Assistant Adjutant General, Mhow Division, next month, Colonel A. B. Scott is posted to the 17th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery.

Major Dennys 2nd in Command, 123rd Rifles, is trasferred to 125th Rifles in the same capacity.

Major Nepean, 104th Rifles, is transferred as 2nd-in-Command to the 122rd Rifles.

Major Ford, 104th Rifles, is appointed 2nd-in-Command of that Regimen.

Lieutenant Bell, 113th Infantry, has been selected for employment in the Bombay Political Department.

Major W. C.

THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

PREPARATIONS FAR ADVANCED.

The Unionists and Cotton Growing.

THE FEELING AGAINST THE LORDS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 5.

Mr Churchill, in his speech at Southport, said Mr. Balfour offered a dole to encourage cotton-growing. The Liberal Government had examined the question and quietly built 450 miles of railway in the cotton districts of Nigeria.

LONDON, DECEMBER 6.

Election preparations are being rapidly completed on both sides. Already only four constituencies in England are without Unionist candidates and only twenty-one without Liberal and Labour candidates.

LATER.

Liberal papers say that the Trafalgar Square demonstration is a most hopeful indication of the extent to which the country is aroused.

The Labour party has issued a second more violent manifesto. The platform includes the abolition of pauperism, land for the people, and wealth for the wealth-producers.

The Council of Free Churches has issued a manifesto dwelling especially on the Lords' action with regard to the Education Bill and impressing on the Dissenters, in the name of Christ, that it is their duty to remove the obstacles opposing the moral and religious welfare of the people.

THE KIEL NAVY CASE.

LONDON, DECEMBER 5.

The Public Prosecutor has appealed against the acquittal of the accused in the Kiel Navy Yard case.

RUSSIA IN MANCHURIA.

Chinese Protest.

LONDON, DECEMBER 5.

Reuter wires from Peking that China has circularised the Legations, protesting against the Russian notification with regard to the rights of municipalities in the Russian railway zones in Manchuria, declaring that this action is a violation of treaties.

TROUBLE IN SOMALILAND.

Friendlies Attacked.

LONDON, DECEMBER 6.

Reuter, telegraphing from Aden, states that there are indications of trouble in Somaliland. The friendlies have been re-attacked and some killed and many camels looted. It is reported that the British forces have retired to Burao.

AVIATION IN FRANCE.

Military School Started.

LONDON, DECEMBER 6.

The French Government has ordered five aeroplanes and is establishing a school of military aviation.

THE ENGLISH GALE.

Further List of Casualties.

LONDON, DECEMBER 6.

Minor shipping casualties bring the total of deaths during the gale in English waters to over eighty. Many lives have been lost off the Dutch and German coasts.

REFORMS IN PERSIA.

Foreign Advisers Suggested.

LONDON, DECEMBER. 6.

A telegram from Teheran states that Parliament, in a secret session, has discussed the Government proposals for a foreign loan and the engagement of foreign advisers.

THE AUSTRALIAN NAVY.

Loan Bill Passed.

LONDON, DECEMBER 6.

A telegram from Melbourne states that the Naval Loan Bill providing for the raising of three and a half millions sterling, has passed both Houses.

AMERICAN MINISTER TO CHINA.

Mr. Calhoun Declines the Honour.

LONDON, DECEMBER 6.

The eminent lawyer, Mr. Calhoun, has declined the post of American Minister to China.

THE CONGO QUESTION.

Protest against Interference.

LONDON, DECEMBER 6.

Prominent Belgians, including ministers, bishops and burgomasters, are sending to Foreign Parliaments and newspapers throughout the world a protest against the attacks on the administration of the Congo. They appeal to England's love of justice and of the country to respect those qualities in others and silence unjustifiable attacks.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, DECEMBER 5.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. "Salsette," with the English mails of the 26th ultimo, left for Bombay at 9 p.m. to-day and the s. s. "Moolton" for Colombo and Australia at 8 p.m. to-day.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

A Day of Sight-seeing.

PARADE OF BRITISH TROOPS.

LORD MINTO REPORTED ILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, DECEMBER 5.

This morning the Viceroy, accompanied by the Resident, motored out to visit the splendid Imperial Service Lines and from there on to see the plans and foundations of the Tata Institute for Indian Research. His Excellency then proceeded to the waterworks and made a minute inspection of the filter beds. A drive of forty miles along a shady road under arches of welcome, culminated in the inspection of the stud farm of Kunigal kept up by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore under the direct supervison of Colonel Jones. After luncheon Lord Minto was conducted round the stables, and expressed his warm admiration of the horses and the management. On the way back a herd of about 2,000 Mysore cattle were driven past His Excellency for inspection. Meanwhile Lady Minto visited the Victoria Hospital where she was met by the Dewan, representing the Maharaja, and Colonel Smyth. This Hospital was founded and endowed by the Maharaja and is the best in Southern India. His Excellency inspected all the wards and congratulated the managing staff on the excellence of the equipment and the treatment of the inmates. In the evening there was a small dinner party followed by music, including a brilliant performance on the piano by Dr. Smeethe and songs by Major Standage and Captain Morgan.

BANGALORE, DECEMBER 6.

Punctually at 8 this morning the Viceroy attended by his staff cantered into the parade ground, where he was met by General Ramsay and rode down the line. A large crowd had assembled to witness the review which was on a larger scale than usual as the Cameron Highlanders had just arrived from China, no fewer than 6,366 troops being on parade. The Viceroy then took up his position at the saluting point and the march past began. It was a fine sight and an excellent line was kept throughout. The Cavalry Brigade, commanded by General Cookson, consisting of "O" Battery R. H. A., the 14th Hussars and the 20th Deccan Horse led the van. They were followed by the 10th Brigade, R.F.A., commanded by Colonel Cadell, and consisting of the 76th, 81st and 82nd Batteries, R.F.A., and the 10th Ammunition Column. Next came the 2nd Queen's Own Sappers and Miners under the command of Major Johnson. Colonel Aitken then led past the 1st Infantry Brigade, the 2nd Queen's Own, the Cameron Highlanders, 81st Pioneers, 119th Infantry and 125th Napier's Rifles. The 2nd Infantry Brigade brought up the rear under Colonel Wolley Dod comprising the 1st Battalion, the Sherwood Foresters, the 73rd Carnatic Infantry and the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers with the mounted and cyclist sections. The Cavalry then formed up to gallop past, but at this stage the Viceroy who had lately not been feeling well owing to the continued hard work entailed by so long a tour under such varied climatic conditions had to leave the ground as he was affected by the unusual heat which was quite exceptional for Bangalore at this time of the year and there was no breeze to relieve the fierce rays of the sun which was trying to both troops and spectators.

General Ramsay then dismissed the parade.

The latest reports are that His Excellency is suffering from a mild attack of fever and under medical advice has been compelled very reluctantly to abandon his trip to Madura, Trichinopoly and Tanjore and will proceed direct to Madras leaving Bangalore on Wednesday evening.

Later in the morning Lady Minto, accompanied by the Hon'ble Mr. Fraser, Mrs. Fraser and Colonel Crooke-Lawless, visited the Lady Curzon Hospital. A large assemblage of European and Indian ladies and gentlemen were present and an address of welcome enclosed in a handsome sandalwood casket was presented by four of the original founders of the Hospital. Narrainsawmy Moodallier, Hajee Ismail Sait, B. P. Annaswamy Moodallier and A. M. Maigandadeva Moodallier and the son of another of the original founders in the person of V. Masilammy Chetty. Her Excellency made a short speech in reply, after which she was conducted round the hospital by the Residency Surgeon, Major Standage, I.M.S., and Miss L. Browne, the Lady Doctor in charge. The hospital is most excellently arranged and equipped and the operating theatre with a sterilizing room recently added through the generosity of one of the original founders, is one of the finest in India. Her Excellency was much pleased with her visit and her short speech made to those assembled was most enthusiastically received.

In the evening Lady Minto, accompanied by Mr and Mrs. Fraser, Lady Antrim and Lady Eileen Elliot drove round the city and visited the beautiful gardens of the Lal Bagh.

MADRAS, DECEMBER 6.

The Maharaja of Travancore arrived here this morning. The Viceroy is indisposed and is suffering from a slight attack of fever, the tour to Madura and Trichinopoly has been abandoned. His Excellency comes direct to Madras from Bangalore leaving the latter station at 10 p.m. on Wednesday and arriving here on Thursday morning.

A DIVORCE GRANTED.

Damages Awarded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 6.

To-day Mr. Justice Chitty passed orders making absolute the decree nisi for the dissolution of marriage obtained by Frederick Jackson against his wife Beatrice Jackson and George Stratigopols. Both husband and co-respondent are engine-drivers on the East Indian Railway and the decree was granted on the ground of the wife's misconduct with co-respondent. His Lordship awarded damages against co-respondent to the extent of Rs. 1,500.

THE AMERICAN TOURISTS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DECEMBER 6.

The unanimous opinion of 350 visitors was Rangoon appeared to them most interesting and attractive country they had seen in east "Cleveland" left for Singapore to-day after which she will visit Java, Borneo and Madura. Here the Governor-General of the Philippines will give a reception and a round of entertainments will take place, "Cleveland" it is expected will reach San Francisco of her trip on January 31st on February 5th second round the world cruise will commence vessel reaching Rangoon on Monday April 4th with between 700 and 800 tourists.

AT last Saturday's meeting of the Lahore Municipal Committee, Mr. Dunichand's motion for appointing a Lady Doctor and a midwife in view of infant mortality in that city was passed.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab will give a Garden Party to meet the members of the Executive Committee and patrons of the Lahore Exhibition on Friday the 10th instant at Government House.

BENGAL LIEUT-GOVERNOR ON TOUR.

Cutting First Sod of Light Railway.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ARRAH, DECEMBER 6.

His Honour to-day proceeded to cut the first sod of the Arrah Sasaram Light Railway. His Honour, on arrival at the entrance of the Shamiana, was met by the Chairman and members of the District Board of Shahabad and Mr. Mukerjee of Messrs Martin and Company, Calcutta. Rai Chaturbhuj Sahai Bahadur then briefly stated the history of the scheme which had led to the formation of the Arrah Sasaram Light Railway. The proposal to construct this railway was first introduced by Messrs Martin and Company in June 1902 to the District Board. Traffic statistics were taken for a period of two years. From this estimate, assuming the cost of the line at Rs. 36,000 per mile it was found that a revenue of 6 1-2 per cent. on a capital of 22 lakhs might be expected. the passenger traffic alone was expected to amount to one and a quarter million persons per annum.

His Honour, in reply, said that this line, over 66 miles in length, was, he thought, greater than that of any other line in Bengal except that from Purulia to Ranchi. His Honour referred to the honourable eminence throughout India and even beyond its borders which the firm of Messrs. Martin and Company had attained in many departments of industry. Among all their varied brenches of business activity there was none which in they had rendered greater service in Bengal than in the promotion, construction and administration of Light Railways. During the past 12 years they had put through fire of these undertakings without mentioning an extension of less magnitude. Four of these had flourished exceedingly. In each case guarantees with the District Board had been made and in each case profits in excess of the 4 per cent. on the capital were to be divided equally between the Board and the Company. The average nett profits of these District Boards had been nearly Rs. 50,000 per annum and this was exclusive of the substantial saving obtained on the maintenance of the road. This was a record of which any firm might well be proud and Messrs. Martin and Company were entitled to the gratitude of the people of this province. He concluded by thanking Messrs. Martin and Company. for the very handsome silver spade which they had been good enough to present to him and which he would always preserve as a memento.

The Lieutenant Governor then proceeded to cut the first sod of the line for which he anticipated financial success, and increased prosperity to the country through which it ran. After partaking of light refreshments provided by Messrs, Martin and Company. His Honour returned to Camp.

Sir Edward Baker leaves to-morrow for Buxar where he visits the Central Jail and arrives the same evening at Bankipore.

His Honour this afternoon attended a garden party given by the Reception Committee in the grounds of the Dumraon Raj. All Arrah Society was present and the proceedings were enlivened by the band of the Shropshire Light Infantry which had come over from Dinapore for the occasion.

STORM IN THE BAY OF BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 6.

The storm in the Bay has crossed the Coast, South of Chittagong and is now breaking up in Chittagong Hills. It has taken a most unusual course, having gone first towards Madras and then worked its way North.

ALLEGED GIVING FALSE INFORMATION.

Accused Discharged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 6.

An important case in which an excise informer was charged with having given false information to a Superintendent of the Excise Department to the effect that one Mousour had opium in his possession without a license was concluded to-day. The Magistrate, in passing orders, held that under Section 211 I. P. C., only the executive can prosecute and that the case should have been one under section 182 and 211 I. P. C. His Worship reluctantly discharged the accused.

MURDERS AND CRIME IN 24 PERGANNAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 6.

Murders and other form of violent crimes have become very common in the district of 24 Pergannas and no less than three murders were reported to the District Police in the course of the last two days. These cases have no political complexion but indicate growth of violent crime in the district. Police enquiries are proceeding but no arrests have yet been made.

P. W. D. APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 6.

Mr. Thomson has been permanently promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer, 1st class, Mr. Oliver, Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, and Mr. Palwhele, Superintending Engineer, 3rd class. Mr. Scratchby is also promoted permanently as Superintending Engineer, 1st class, Mr. Russel, Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, and Mr. Ward, Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.

DEATH OF REV. LANGRIDGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, DECEMBER 6.

The death in Lucknow after a painful illness is reported of Rev. M. H. Langridge, retired lately Vicar St. Nicholas Nanital. The deceased had come out to India with his wife from Cornwall for a change of air.

TROUBLE ABOUT MAHOMEDAN BURIAL GROUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, DECEMBER 6.

A lively Mahomedan-Hindu religious dispute has occurred at Dhabro of the Nowshera taluka in Hyderabad (Sind) concerning the ownership of a certain plot of ground which the followers of the Prophet require for an Idgah adjoining an old (Mahomedan) burial ground. The existence of a peepal tree thereon is said to give colour to Hindu pretensions. The dispute has been referred to the Collector at Hyderabad for settlement.

DEATH SENTENCES COMMUTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 6.

The Viceroy has commuted the death sentence passed on two prisoners Golo walad Wahib Baksh and Alim Khan walad Jono who are in Sukkur Jail for the murder of a Jhagirani (member of a wandering tribe.) They will now serve life sentences.

THE SECOND KHEDDA CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DECEMBER 6.

The second of the Khedda cases against J. Briscoe Birch, Messrs. M. Gupta and Dalrimple, Clerk, will be proseeded with next week.

THE Government of India have received no official information regarding the part, if any, which India will take at the Crystal Palace Festival of Empire, London.

THE NEW COUNCILS.

Elections in Sind.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, DECEMBER 6.

Mr. Ghulam Mahomed Bhurgri, Barrister-at-Law, of Hyderabad, Sind, will represent the Jagirdhars and Zemindars of Sind on the Bombay Legislative Council, the only other candidate Professor Chandarsing M. A., of Sind College, having withdrawn.

The election by the Jagirdhars and Zemindars of a member to represent them on the Governor-General's Council takes place on the 20th instant. The scrutiny of votes as regards the Municipalities and District Local Boards of Sind which each elect one member to the Legislative Council of the Government of Bombay occurs on the 15th instant.

It is practically certain that a Hindu representative will be returned by the municipalities and a Mahomedan candidate by the District Local Boards, these bodies being controlled respectively by Hindu and Mahomedan influences. Of the five candidates for Municipalities the election virtually lies between Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, B.A., LL.B., President of the Hindu Sabha and Mr Lalchand Hasomal, B.A., LL.B., Pleader of Karachi. Of the candidates for election as the representative of the Sind District Local Boards one has since withdrawn namely Rao Bahadur Kauromal Chandanmal of Bhairia leaving seven remaining candidates viz, Abdul Hamid Khan of Garhi Yasin. Mader Ali Murad Khan of Dadloi, Serai Shah Muhammad Khan of Lahori, Professor Sahib Singh Chandasing, M.A. of Sind College, Karachi, Khan Bahadur Sayad Alando Shah of Darbelo, Mr Chuharmal Kundammal, B.A., Pleader, Hyderabad, and Mr. Mathradas Ramchand, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Hyderabad.

KARACHI, DECEMBER 6.

Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas's election as representative of Sind Municipalities on the Bombay Legislative Council is already assured as private telegraphic advices show that of the total forty-one votes available throughout Sind, he has to date secured twenty-five and even more votes are likely to be recorded in his favour.

Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, B.A., LL.B., President of the Hindu Sabha, is a moderate member of the National Congress and their local Secretary for Sind. He is 46 years of age and has some 25 years of able public service to his credit. He is reputedly not only popular but eminently loyal, tactful and competent.

Regarding the election of the Sind District Boards' representative Khan Bahadur Sayad Alando Shah of Dhabro is regarded as the Mahomedan candidate, having the likeliest chances of success.

MADRAS, DECEMBER 6.

The Council of the Governor, Fort St. George, meets on the 4th January noon. An hour later at the Banqueting Hall of Government House the election of Additional Members to the Viceroy's Council by official non-members will take place.

Hon. Nawab Syed Mahomed, President, Madras Provincial Congress Committee, has sent a cable to the Secretary of State, complaining that the present Regulations exclude many desirable candidates who desire to represent local bodies on the Madras Legislative Council where the conditions are similar to those in Bengal, and the Committee prays that the Regulations be amended as in Bengal.

LAHORE, DECEMBER 6.

Mr. S. K. Rudra, Principal, Saint Stephen's College, Delhi, has withdrawn from standing for the University seat in the Punjab Legislative Council.

CAWNPORE, DECEMBER 6.

The Cawnpore delegates has nominated the following candidates for the Provincial Council:—Pundit Motilal Nehru, Advocate representing Allahabad District and Municipal Boards; Munshi Madhalal C.S.I., representing landholders of Agra, and Mr. Abdul Majid, Barrister, representing Mohomedans of Allahabad, Benares and Ghorakhpur divisions. Sir Mohamed Ali Khan, Raja of Mahmoodabad, is nominated for the Imperial Council.

KARACHI "PHŒNIX" DEFAMATION CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, DECEMBER 6.

The case brought by the Pajebhai section of the Khoja followers of H. H. the Aga Khan under Section 500 I. P. C. against Mr. Jaffer Khan, editor of the Karachi "Phœnix" for alleged defamation, has been fixed for further hearing on 14th and 15th instant. One or two defence witnesses only remain to be examined. The defendant produces alleged historical documentary evidence extending six hundred years back in support of his case.

LAHORE SEDITION CASES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 6.

Mr. Harrison, Special Magistrate, Lahore was engaged the whole of to-day, in hearing the sedition cases against Kishen Singh and Lalchand Falak. The case against Swaran Singh could not be taken up as he is lying seriously ill. Ten witnesses were examined to-day and the cases adjourned.

Ziaul Huq, editor of the defunct "Peshwa," has been arrested and brought to this Court. His case under Section 124 A will be taken up to-morrow.

BICYCLE THIEVES IN CALCUTTA.

A Gang Caught.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 6.

A gang of bicycle thieves were placed before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate. It transpired that they used to loiter about mercantile offices and watch the cycles on the stand outside the different establishments. Inspector Lyons caught the leader of the gang, and the others were subsequently arrested. The trying Magistrate gave exemplary sentences. Darath Santa got six months' hard labour in two cases, to count after the expiration of a previous sentence of eleven months and fifteen days for a similar offence. The others were fined.

COMING'S BAKRID FESTIVAL AT TITTAGARH.

Police Precaution Against Riots.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 6.

In view of the circumstances leading to serious disturbances last year, known as the Tittagarh Riot, the authorities at Barrackpore, it is understood, have taken precautionary measures for selecting a site with the consent of Hindus and Mahomedans at Purana Bazar, Tittagarh for the ensuing Bakrid festival.

MR. TODHUNGER, C. S. has arrived in Calcutta and taken over the appointment of Inspector-General of Salt and Excise.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

SPRING VALLEY DISASTER.

A Sensational Discovery.

78 ENTOMBED MEN FOUND ALIVE.

EXTRAORDINARY FIGHT WITH DEATH.

London, Nov. 21.

The men engaged in rescue operations in the St. Paul Company's burning mine at Spring Valley, in Illinois, U.S.A., while demolishing a wall of debris in the mine yesterday found 78 entombed miners alive, 67 being in one section and 11 in another.

The news of the discovery spread like lightning through the town, and soon there were crowds of women fighting with the guard of militia in their eagerness to reach the pit's mouth.

The rescued men included a brother of William Cleland, who was one of the rescue party. William brought his brother to the surface without recognising him.

When the survivors were first reached it was thought they were all dead. One of them was seen to raise a hand and an examination proved that the others were all breathing. They were hurried to the shaft, where stimulants were administered to them, with the result that they quickly gave signs of reviving. The faces of some of them were blackened with smoke and slightly scorched. The safety of the men was due to their having walled themselves in.

Joseph Crescini, the leader of the fight against death in the mine states that, acting on the advice of an English comrade, all the available food was collected into one lot and short rations were served out to the men. During portion of the time the party lived on mule meat.

Standard Oil Company.

IMPORTANT JUDICIAL DECISION.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeal, consisting of Missouri Judges, has ordered the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey to be dissolved on the ground that it is an illegal corporation. The Government's action was directed against the parent organisation and 70 subsidiary branches for conspiracy in a monopoly to restrain trade in the several States. The case will now go to the United States Supreme Court. The charges against 33 branches of the company were dismissed.

As a consequence of the judgment a selling movement was made on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday, and quotations for Standard Oil Co. certificates declined by 12 1-2 points.

The judgment describes the company as exerting itself to prevent competition between the companies it controls by fixing the purchase price of crude oil. It prevented and is preventing any competition in inter-State and international commerce in petroleum and its products between the subsidiary companies and between these and itself. The defendants entered into a combination and conspiracy which is illegal under section 1 of the Anti-Trust Act, and by monopolising a substantial part of inter-State and international commerce it violates section 2 of that Act.

The judgment enjoins the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey from voting on the stock of the defendant companies and exercising control or supervision over these companies by virtue of its holding such stock. It also enjoins the defendant companies from paying dividends to the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey on such stock, or permitting any combination vote on that stock.

Reuter's New York correspondent states that this is one of the most important and farreaching decisions ever given in a civil action in an American Court.

Congo Misrule.

BRITISH ATTACK ON KING LEOPOLD.

A great demonstration was held in the Albert Hall last night "to express Christian England's protest against the cruelties inflicted upon the natives in the Congo." In the audience which packed the building were many bishops, peers, members of the House of Commons, and clergymen of all denominations.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, who presided, emphasied Great Britain's share in the responsibility for creating the Congo Free State.

The Rev. Dr. Clifford, in moving a resolution in favour of the complete reform of the Congo administration, strongly attacked what he described as King Leopold's rapacity and brutality.

Other speakers exonerated the Belgian nation and threw the onus of the Congo abuses on to the shoulders of King Leopold.

The Rev. Sylvester Horne declared that the people of the Congo had been done to death in order that European financiers might flourish and that the millionaire libertine on the Belgian throne might give rein to his passions.

The resolution was carried with enthusiasm.

Emigration to Australia.

THE TIDE RISING.

Many farm labourers are making inquiries at the offices of the Agents General for the various Australian States with a view of emigrating to the Commonwealth. Every steamer leaving England for Australia is taking a full complement of third-class passengers, including many nominated emigrants. The s.s. "Marathon" is carrying 140 and the R.M.S. "Orvieto" 195 nominated emigrants, the contingent on the former vessel being booked for Sydney.

Defence of Australia.

LORD KITCHENER'S VISIT.

The Minister for Defence has decided that the first Kitchener camp is to start in Queensland on December 27, and that camps in New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania will follow. Final arrangements are not yet made for South Australia and Western Australia. The first Queensland camp will take place in Northern Queensland, at Townsville, where Lord Kitchener, is to call. The forces in the central and southern districts will be concentrated at the most suitable places, and the camps will continue until January 3. The New South Wales camp will last from January 3 to January 10, and the Victorian from January 10 to 17. Other dates have not yet been fixed.

The Minister for Defence is of opinion that although it may be more inconvenient for the men to get away at the end of December than at Easter, there will be a desire on the part of most of them to come and see the "great war Lord." He trusted that there will be every assistance on the part of employers so that the Commonwealth may avail itself to the utmost of the rare opportunity to get the best military advice available in the Empire.

DEATH OF MR. ASAJI DASTUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DECEMBER 6.

The death occurred here somewhat suddenly this morning of Mr. Asaji Dastur, elder brother of Khan Bahadur Ancker Dustur, Executive Officer, Poona Cantonments and Municipality and of Mr. Phoroze Dastur, Presidency Magistrate in Bombay. The deceased had been lingering for a week or two but was not regarded as being seriously ill.

A specially sad feature of his death is that his relatives who include the High Priests of the Parsees in the Deccan have been plunged from rejoicing into mourning within twelve hours. Only yesterday evening Mr. Pheroze Dustur's son was married in Bombay and all his relatives from here were down for the festivities. The deceased was well known in Hyderabad (Deccan).

MR. T. D. BERRINGTON left Calcutta yesterday for Simla whence he proceeds to Bombay, en route Home.

THE annual Lucknow Chrysanthemum show held on Saturday afternoon was well attended. Prizes were offered not only for Chrysanthemums, but also for crotons, coleus, palms and ferns.

"THE PRINCE OF DESTINY."*

THE author and the publisher of the romance, entitled "The Prince of Destiny," evidently look upon the work as epoch-making. The question is, will the world at large agree with them?

The publisher says: "This romance is a presentment of India by an Indian. It draws a picture of Indian life from the inside, with its social customs and moral ideals, its eternal patience, its religious fervour, its passionate love. The book also reveals the Indian view of the causes of the present unrest, and Britain's unseen peril in India. If Britain loses India, it will be by neglect of such warning." Does Britain, it may be asked, depend on a work of fiction for information? Week by week does not the weary English statesmen read the venomous and discontented articles which emanate from the native press? The English statesman does not need to have a veil plucked from his eyes; he knows all that Mr. Sarath Kumar Ghosh knows and more also. His knowledge gives him so much employment that he will never be able to spare time to wade through the 630 more or less tedious pages set before us by the author, who, it may be said, takes himself very seriously. Few people will, we fancy, reach page 627 where we may read these words: "In giving this chronicle to the world, I am told that I am trusting to the generosity of England: that if it were France that ruled India and this chronicle dealt with the French, a frenzied multitude would burn it on Montmatre." Even a Frenchman would feel himself too bored by the book to attain to anything as cheerful as a frenzy.

To write a successful political novel, which will not weary the reader, demands genius. Here we have politics varied by love-making of the penny dreadful variety. The picture of English society is unconvincing and fantastic. Here is a sample:—The book opens with a description of the Delhi Durbar. A party of English spectators are watching some devil-dancers. "What monstrosities!" said a handsome young man, wearing a monocle. He had come to India for a writer's 'tamasha' as a change from his usual labour, which was handing tea and muffins at five o'clock to the pretty girls of his acquaintance at Grosvenor Square or Buckingham Gate." Why Buckingham Gate?

Smiling at the author's amazing notions of English society we turn to considering his description of India. Here we feel doubtful whether his picture of life in an Indian Palace really resembles the original very closely. One imagines that a Rajput Princess keeps purdah once she is grown up. In the "Prince of Destiny," we have a Princess who wanders about unchaperoned in a public garden, where the hero, a playmate of her childhood, kisses her on the forehead calling her "little sister." He in fact kisses her on every possible occasion, and though the kiss is always given decorously on the forehead, the question will arise, have we here a true picture of Indian customs as seen "from the inside"? Possibly the author has never been "inside" a palace. In England do we not possess a Oudia who affirms that young officers in the Guards sleep between satin sheets? A romance writer must not be taken too seriously, but at the same time it is a pity this author's political outlook should be as shaky as his description of social life. He finds it convenient to forget his 49 million compatriots who are despised and rejected and oppressed. Instead he talks of the working man of Europe who have lately "learnt the power of co-operation only after centuries of oppression from their task-masters." What would become of the author and his Bengali friends were these 49 million Indians to learn the power of co-operation?

The author's reflections on the Japanese victory over a European power are more pertinent. "If Asia" he says, "once loses her passive mood, her active, mood might be intense." He has a lofty notion of the mission of the East which may not be gainsaid. "The sun," we read, "arises in the East that it may shine upon the West. The East must still be the beginning of human thought: must conceive the mysteries of life."

Though there is a certain amount of fine writing about the ancient gods and philosophies of India, yet the "Prince of Destiny" would not merit more than a passing notice were it not for one note that it strikes. Now that the enemies of English rule in India find it more difficult to air their views in the public press, and stir up hatred for the Emperor and his representatives, they possibly intend to voice their malevolence under the cloak of so-called fiction. It is obvious that the author of the book under review will never be deported or imprisoned, but nevertheless his words may work more evil than a seditious newspaper article. As a matter of fact the book is too dull to gather a wide audience, but in the future Indian political novels may be entertaining and so prove a new weapon in the armoury of England's enemies.

The alleged misdeeds of the English in India are numerous. For instance they permit the "Parsis to expose their dead and afterwards the vultures dip their beaks in the drinking pools of the Indian Empire." The author forgets that Parsis lived in India and disposed of their dead as they do to-day, years before the first Englishman set foot in India. The author conveniently forgets facts when he wishes to drive a point home. He seems to imagine England wrongs the Princes of India, and repudiates treaties, because it does not give them the same absolute power enjoyed by the King of Spain and the King of Italy. How the Indian Empire could continue to exist under these conditions, the author does not condescend to explain.

The culminating point of the story is reached when the hero, an Indian Prince, named Barathe, could if he liked rebel against his Emperor. To the author's amazed admiration he resists the temptation, remains true to his salt and in a word behaves like a gentleman. Possibly the Indian caste which busies itself with pen and ink finds it difficult to imagine what fine and noble characters are the heritage of the soldier Princes of India. Though there is much to deplore in the "Prince of Destiny" the author makes a few points worthy of note. "The East and West," he says, "do meet—when the contact happens to be on the highest intellectual plane, not the lowest." He might have added, members of the two nations meet happily enough when they happen to be social equals. Another note persistently struck is the mission of the English women in India. "Verily," we read, "an Englishman occupying an official position in India, and knowing high-born Indian women, would repair all the breaches made by the blunders of the men on both sides." Then again "Oh my English sisters, the conquest of Indian hearts is so simple! Your husbands and brothers have tried for years to do so, and have failed: or perchance they have not tried. Instead you and they could do it in a fortnight! I am torn in doubt whether to admire the splendid virtues of your race, or to pity it for its blunders." The condescending admiration for English virtues, the damning with faint praise is reminiscent of a conversation once overheard. Says Mrs. A. to Mrs. B., "Dearest Mrs. C., I am so devoted to her but what a pity she wears a false fringe and then my dear the way she talks scandal!"

If the book were considered seriously I fancy the patronising praise would annoy the Britisher more than the criticism. There is, however, enough of the latter in the "Prince of Destiny," both fair and unfair, to make one regret the announcement that the story is to be produced as a play in America. Many of Roosevelt's compatriots do not share his admiration for the English and these will swallow with avidity the half truths and inaccuracies embedied in the "Prince of Destiny."

* The Prince of Destiny, by Sarath Kumar Ghosh, published by Rebman, London.

THE SARA GHAT BRIDGE.

Good Progress.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 6.

The twenty-five lakhs allotted for the preliminary work in connection with Sara Ghat Bridge over the Ganges has enabled quarter for the staff to be put up and the ground to be cleared for the actual construction which should commence next season when some thirty or forty lakhs will be made available for the work. Mr. Gales has meanwhile obtained the best advice available at Home for the plans which are in an advanced state of preparation, the girder sections and estimates being in hand. Until these are completed the precise probable cost cannot be computed absolutely, but the work is not likely to be done much under from two and a half to three crores, this expenditure being spread over four years.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Territorial Specialists.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER 19.

IN the autumn and winter seasons the permanent staff turn their attention to the enlistment and training of recruits, whilst company officers and enthusiasts revert to their annual vain effort to get men to engage in specialist work. Until some slight alteration is made in nomenclature and establishments, the Territorial Army will never be able satisfactorily to raise and train specialists. The reason is not far to seek, though it will require a long time to get the authorities to recognise it as a factor which must be considered.

Take the case of the average keen recruit: in due course, after completion of his recruit drills he is posted to a company, and in the bosom of that company he works out his first year of service—he performs his drill with this company gets to know and esteem the officers and non-commissioned officers thereof, selects his "pals" from amongst the rank and file, and finally cements his associations with the company by training, living, sleeping, and eating with it in camp. By the end of six months he is firmly convinced that "A" squadron or company is the only squadron or company in the whole Territorial Force worth belonging to, and he proceeds to try to induce all his own civilian friends to join it. If he is a really good man, his officer has probably whispered a word into his ear anent the beautiful ornament that a stripe on the arm furnishes to a uniform, and he looks forward to being promoted to lance-corporal in the not very distant future.

Just about this time of year three or four enthusiasts approach this man with much guile and circumspection—and possibly sundry drinks. One enthusiast paints in glowing terms the delights of flagwagging, whilst another waxes enthusiastic on the joys of scouting, a third holds forth on the honour accruing to members of the machine-gun section, whilst a fourth begs him to turn his mind to the intricacies of stretcher-bearing. In nine cases out of ten he turns a deaf ear to these sirens, and is in due course promoted to the rank of non-commissioned officers, where he is free from such importunities. The tenth man may, perhaps, succumb to one or other of the tempters and for a few weeks he will take violently to signalling, or to whichever particular clique of specialists has claimed him for their own. Then comes the inevitable friction. The company and the signallers parade on the same day. Whichever parade he elects to fall in with he will incur the wrath of the other party, and in due course he will have to make up his mind either to stick to his specialist work and abandon all hopes of immediate promotion or else to give up specialising and become an ordinary hard-working man in the ranks, thereby gaining the favour of his company commander and of the colour-sergeant. A man cannot serve two masters, and all the regulations and establishments devised in Whitehall will not alter the fact. Once in the company always in the company, and the keener the man is the less can he be spared by the company authorities to dally with such futilities as signalling and stretcher-bearing. The result is easy to divine, obvious to see and lamentable to think upon. Either the various groups of specialists are hopelessly under strength or else they contain men who have been pitchforked out of their companies by reason of slackness or unpopularity. If we look round upon Territorial specialists generally, we will find that for general efficiency the machine-gun sections are ahead of the other groups, and the reason of this is the one above described. The machine-gun section being an organised unit apart, offers a "career" and comradeship to man, he continues to be a machine-gunner for the rest of his service, and aspires one day to be the sergeant in command of the section. Herein lies the secret of success, and if we desire other specialists to attain to any degree of efficiency we shall have to organise them on similar lines. It does not very much matter what we do with our specialists on mobilisation; we may split them up and attach them to companies, but if we wish to train them as they should be trained in peace time we must organise them into sections, and we must make adequate provision on the regimental establishment, not only for qualified men to train them, but also for a slight increase of non-commissioned officers on the establishment so as to offer greater possibilities and prospects of promotion to deserving men, without obliging these men to return to the ranks of their squadrons or companies in order to be eligible for the coveted addition of stripes.

On our peace establishments we should bear a signalling section, with a sergeant, two corporals, and two lance-corporals; a stretcher-bearer section, with a complement of non-commissioned officers; and also a scouting section organised on the same lines. It is too much to ask that an officer to supervise the training of each one of these specialist groups should be added to the establishment—there are not sufficient funds available to use a stock phrase—and perhaps the over-worked (and not necessarily well-suited) adjutant will have to continue to train these units; but in view of a recent Army order, anent brigade signalling officers, there is a vague possibility of a small increase of establishment as regards specialist officers. The order referred to enacts that officers acting as brigade and divisional signalling officers will, in future, be appointed in the "Gazette" and although they will not be seconded for the purpose from the units to which they belong, these units will be allowed a corresponding increase in their establishment of officers to make good the vacancy. This somewhat long-winded and involved order means that every infantry division will have its establishment increased by four officers to replace those appointed as divisional and brigade signalling officers. If this system could be enlarged so as to become applicable also to special scouting officers, it would be a step in the right direction.

TERRITORIAL STAFFS.

If there is one particular form of soldiering for which certain Territorial officers are particularly well suited, it is staff work; their civilian occupations not infrequently accustom them to dealing with organisation on a gigantic scale, and to working out the details of intricate combinations and reasoning out the pros and cons of various courses of action. Provided that such men had the requisite grounding in military knowledge, they would make ideal staff officers, provided always they had a subordinate well versed in the methods of unravelling skeins of red-tape to guide their hands amidst the intricate knots of official procedure. It is notorious that

yet time and peace it would appear not unwise to take the cream of Territorial officers and educate them in the niceties of staff work, so that should occasion arise the Territorial Army would be able to provide its own staff officers, ohly making calls on the Regular service for a certain number of divisional and brigade commanders. Such a scheme has one great fundamental advantage which will be sure to commend itself to everybody—it would cost nothing—nay, it might even result in effecting a trifling economy.

In considering the question how the selected officers could receive sufficient instruction to fit them for staff duty, it must be borne in mind that as a great portion of the knowledge inculcated into students at the Staff College at Camberley, has been acquired by Territorial officers in the exercise of their civilian occupations, all that will be necessary is to teach them how to apply their knowledge to the solution of military problems. The process of original selection might be effected by an annual examination for Territorial officers not below the rank of captain. Those who reached the qualifying standard in this eliminating examination would be required to read through a prescribed course of study during the autumn and winter, as well as attending lectures at such times and places as could be most conveniently arranged. In the big cities there would be no difficulty as to these, and doubtless it would be found possible to hold lectures two or three evenings a week. In the spring a second and competitive examination would be held, and successful candidates would then be called upon to undergo a continuous month's training and study at some central academy, perhaps Camberley, where they would draw pay and allowances as at present drawn whilst at Hythe. On completion of this course, there would be another examination with a qualifying standard. Successful candidates would receive brevet promotion, and, as occasion offered, they would be employed during annual training in staff work. The only expense incurred by such an innovation would be a trifling increase in the pay sheets during annual training owing to the brevet rank held and the provision of one month's pay while attending the staff academy. This expenditure would be amply compensated by employing such officers as were fully qualified to perform the duties of brigade commanders and brigade majors at the salaries (consolidated allowances) laid down in Territorial Regulations, which are infinitely less than those enjoyed by Regular officers performing the same duties. Apart from providing a reserve of qualified staff officers—a commodity which experience has shown cannot be extemporised at the last moment—the scheme outlined above would encourage military study throughout all ranks and would render all officers more efficient, whilst to those who had sufficient brains and application to pass the various examinations, a vista of staff employment would be visible. Keen officers, still in the prime of life, would no longer see themselves forced to retire from the service at the expiration of their term of command, and so to sever their connection for ever with an organisation to which they have devoted the best years of their life, but would find further scope for their energy and patriotism in commanding brigades or acting as staff officers to divisional or coast defence commanders.

GERMAN THOROUGHNESS.

One of the factors which greatly conduces to success in war, is a knowlege of the character and methods of the enemy's generals. The great German General Staff, bearing this fact in mind, with characteristic thoroughness and foresight, issued at the commencement of the "Six Weeks' War," in 1866, a unique pamphlet, in which the leading officers on the other side were briefly epitomised. So outspoken are these short character-sketches that it may be of interest to transcribe a few selected ones, so that those officers of the Territorial Army who have studied the Austro-Prussian campaign, can judge for themselves of the wonderful exactitude with which the German General Staff summed up the principal officers destined to oppose them in the field.

Benedek.—Neither a general nor a strategist, requires much assistance to help him command an army. As a soldier, is brave to a fault, and has good luck. Very popular in the army.

Count Clan Gallas.—Enjoys a good dinner better than a battle. Has an unfortunate habit of taking the wrong road when marching against the enemy. Will require a good man at his side whom he has been lucky enough to obtain in the person of General Count Gondrecourt.

Colonel Count Lamingen.—Young, brave, and chivalrous; very popular. A good officer and commander.

General Baron Piret.—Intallectually a nullity; physically a collossus. Has always served in the infantry. Not popular.

Field-Marshal Count Thun.—Conscientious old soldier. Plenty of practical knowledge without any particular talent. A strict disciplinarian.

Archdukes Ernest and Leopold.—Neither soldiers nor generals. Knowledge nil! Do not enjoy the confidence of the army. The first-named is an invalid; the second healthy.

Field-Marshal Count Festetics.—Has not the slightest idea of commanding an infantry corps. Is a good cavalry general, but in his present position he is useless. His Chief of Staff, Colonel Gorz, is really the man who commands the corps. The latter is an officer of great intellectual culture and perfect military knowledge.

Field-Marshal Ramming.—A real military genius, but he knows it, and has made many enemies on that account.

General Koller.—Known and detested for his energy and severity.

General Baron Wimpfen.—Anything but a soldier or general. He must always have some one at hand to help him, so that his brigade does not lose itself.

General Baron Edelsheim.—The most original and energetic cavalry leader of our times. Extremely clever, with sound judgment, young, strong and held high in public opinion.

General Prince Turn and Taxis.—Whose excellence qualities almost equal those of General Edelsheim.

Prince Holstein.—A Prince of the blood, that's all.

Colonel Appiano.—An insignificant person scarcely capable of commanding a brigade. God help him.

The above is only a short extract from this deliciously candid sketch-book, and for obvious reasons the names of officers still alive have been omitted. It is not known who the author was, but in such case history proves that he was an excellent judge of character. Without a shadow of doubt a similar pamphlet exists in Berlin, setting forth the principal characteristics of most of our own senior officers now serving it is to be hoped, however, that, whilst just as correct, it is more complimentary.

STUDY OF CONTEMPORARY HISTORY.

It is perhaps too much to expect that Territorial officers could find time to evolve for themselves character portraits of contemporary officers in high command in foreign armies, but there are few studies more engrossing in themselves than the study of character. Many officers during the winter months get through a considerable amount of reading, and the campaigns and generals of last century receive a great deal of attention amongst which perhaps none are so well known as the campaigns of Wellington and "Stonewall" Jackson. It is a pity that no book exists which sets forth the careers of contemporary soldiers in foreign countries, for although the study of their lives might not prove as thrilling as those of more famous heroes, it could not fail to prove instructive, and, under certain circumstances, vital. If ever the Territorial Army has to take the field it would engender confidence if at least the senior officers were so to speak, on a holding acquaintance with careers of the officers against whom or in conjunction with whom, they were fighting. The vast majority of "Stonewall" Jackson's scintillating strokes of genius were based upon the knowledge he possessed of the characteristics of the commanders who opposed him. The pugilists who walks into the ring generally has a good working knowledge of the character and tactics of his opponent. Admitting that it would be impossible and even useless for a Territorial officer to devote much time to studying the idiosyncrasies of various foreign military leaders, it is essential that he should at least have a good, useful knowledge of the tactics and organisation of all foreign armies with which there is any possibility of his being brought into contact. Such a knowledge is not very easy to acquire, for there are but few books published in English which give the necessary information. Such information is not, nor can it be kept, confidential, and therefore it is a great pity that our General Staff does not publish an up-to-date book of reference, from which the student can readily learn the organisation and tactics of various foreign armies; at present with the exception of some mostly prehistoric pamphlets, the greater part of which are out of print, no such book is obtainable.

HOWRAH ARMS ACT CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 6.

The case in which a Bengali youth named Bankim Chandra Gossain, was arrested at Howrah station a few days ago with three swords in his possession without a license, came up for hearing before Mr. Chakravarti, Deputy Magistrate of Howrah, to-day. Mr. Oliver, Assistant Station master Howrah, examined, said that when he was proceeding to see the Lieutenant Governor's special train off, he saw Sub-Inspector Abdul Gaffar holding up accused and interrogating him as to his belongings. Witness found the weapon to be an Army service sword. When questioned the accused said that he purchased the weapons from Colatola Lane in Calcutta for Rs. 45. He was taking them to Boinchee for theatrical purposes. He had no license for them.

Sub-Inspector Abdul Gaffar being examined corroborated the preceding witness and added that he had gone to watch the constables in plain clothes who were deputed to guard the Lieutenant Governor's special train, when he met accused at the gate who was moving about suspiciously. Judgment was reserved.

CALCUTTA FINE ART EXHIBITION.

Some Beautiful Pictures.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 6.

The Fine Art Gallery at Chowringhee Mansions organised by Messrs. Greenberg and Co, Proprietors was opened this evening. There were many beautiful pictures hung up for public gaze. Of the many handsome piatures one most admired was "Diana guarding the Sacred Fire," by the famous artist Belimarski which won the first prize at the Vienna Exhibition. "Agrippina," "Mothers Love," and "Sultan's Favourite" were also much liked which were shown to greatest advantage and those responsible for the hanging exhibited much talent.

THE LAHORE CONGREES.

Sind Delegates.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, DECEMBER 6.

A meeting is announced to be held at Khalkdina Hall, Karachi, on Saturday, December 11 at 5 p.m. to elect delegates for forthcoming Congress at Lahore such only being eligible for election as declare their acceptance of the Allahabad Convention. Probably some fifty delegates will be elected or rather approved as the election is not competitive and delegates attending the Congress pay their own expenses.

CHARGE OF SENDING AN ANONYMOUS LETTER.

Accused Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHIRIA SERAI DECEMBER 6.

Judgment has been given by the Dy. Magistrate, Madhuriani, in the case where Romboolum Thakur, was charged with sending an anonymous letter to Maharaja of Darbhunga, stating that Mr. J. Henry of Pandaul Factory had misappropriated a large sum of Raj money. The accused is fined three hundred rupees. An appeal is being filed to-day in the Judge's Court.

RISHRA JUTE MILL STRIKE.

Men Holding Out.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 3.

To-day is the seventh day of the Jute Mill strike at Rishra. On Friday evening the Mill authorities gave notice to the strikers that they would be given a full week's wages if they resumed work on Saturday. On Saturday morning the non-strikers worked machinery till 9 a.m., but none of the strikers turned up. It is understood that many of the strikers mainly consisting of weavers have accepted employment in other mills. As Saturday was the day for wages, the authorities of the mill sought the assistance of Serampore police to prevent any possible breach of the peace. In the evening when the strikers went to demand their money they were sent away.

THE RAJA OF MANIPUR.

Intended Pilgrimage.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 6.

A pilgrimage to the shrines of India is contemplated by the Raja of Manipur. A special train is being arranged for tour consisting of three first class carriages, 12 second class, 18 intermediates and 51 thirds. The pilgrimage will proceed via Goslundo and Howrah to Puri, Bezwada, Rameshwaram, Madras, Bombay, Porbandar, Ajmere, Agra, Muttra and back to Howrah. The party will leave Goslundo on or about the 3rd proximo.

SUKKUR SEDITION CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, DECEMBER 6.

The Sukkur sedition case under section 124 A against Gordan Lall Kalachand, author, and Verimal and Chetumal, Printer and salesman respectively of the "Swadeshi Halchal" will be tried at the Sukkur Sessions on the 16th instant.

THE EURASIANS OF MADRAS

Finding Ways and Means of Improvement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 5.

The people that assembled on Saturday at Doveton College could scarcely be called representative of Anglo-Indian community. Mr. A. E. Rencontre, President of the Association before proposing Mr. Grahame, I.C.S., (retired) to the chair, expressed regret that Mr. Curtes who was to have spoken was unable to do so owing to indisposition. Mr. Rencontre also read a telegram from Mr. Robertson, a Madras Eurasian at Bombay, sympathising with the object of the meeting. Mr. Grahame was then requested to take the chair.

Mr. Grahame who, on rising was greeted with applause, said, he would offer one bit of advice and that was to retain the name Eurasian; neither the Anglo-Indian nor East Indian was suitable. He opened that the community was unduly sensitive about the matter. A rose by any other name would smell as sweet. He then referred to some notable faults of the community. Early marriages were too prevalent. He knew of one lady who was grandmother at 31 years age. Early removal from school was another evil which should be remedied. Then there were faults of temper and the incapability to say No. Mr. Grahame gave concrete examples of these faults within his own knowledge.

Rev. Father Egan said the Association, as far as he knew, had no desire to claim undue concessions or privileges, no desire to stir up racial bitterness, all the Association desired was friendly rivalry, equality of opportunity and they were all striving with ability and will win competency. The Community in the past had laboured under grievances and disabilities. Once on a time no Eurasian could serve in military service, they were not permitted to sit on a Jury and in other ways they were kept down. A few worthy men rose up against this injustice and put an end to it.

They sent a representative to Parliament and those disabilities were removed. Then followed a few years of prosperity. In the meantime the native races had taken advantage of higher education and since then community steadily lost ground. It was to arrest this decline that the Association has been formed. Self-help, self-respect, combined with funds to form scholarships and to assist in placing a few men in life, were necessary.

Revd. C. F. W. Hatchell next addressed the audience. He ended with an appeal to the members of the community to do something for themselves and their children and grand-children. It was not enough to do it for themselves to ignore a difference in skin or difference in pocket and to combine for common good.

Revd. J. Breeden next addressed the meeting in a very lengthy speech. There was a great future before the community. There was great latent possibilities. As regards the name Anglo-Indian he suggested a return to Eurasian. It could be made respected. There were so many that were respected, there were so many to discourage and the result was no combination. Every magic formula had failed, there was no hope, no fight, no sound financial basis. A change in the policy and methods of the Association was desirable. A large membership was imperative. If better men stepped forward and there were as good men outside as there were on the Council, the latter would resign. It was said the poorer sections of community were going down, down, down. He did not think so. A man was never down till he was willing to stay there. The Indians were their natural rivals in the struggle for existence. They were not enemies, only friendly rivals. There was hope in two directions. The wages must be raised. The Burgher in Ceylon was better off than the Eurasian here. If there was no rise possible in payment for labour, the remedy was in reliability, initiative and push. It was, other things being equal, natural for people to purchase in the cheapest market. India was the habit of the community. The conditions were changing and the community must change or perish. There was no refuge in legislative action. There was a good deal of silly pride, members of the community preferred working as mechanics on four annas a day in preference to grooming their own horses and driving jutkas for hire. Twenty years ago no girl of the community would have been willing to become a shop girl or typist or telegraphist, and yet this was done now. Girls could take to laundry work and domestic service. There was no disgrace, there was dignity in work. No Indian should be admitted into the Association and he would suggest the removal from the rolls of all those who could not be proved to be Eurasian or European. He would also suggest the erasure from the rolls of the names of all people who did not pay their subscriptions regularly. Many people wanted to express opinions to advise and to interfere without assisting. Self-repression, and self-denial were the only rewards of men fighting in a good cause and there must be something of this spirit if the community were to succeed. The Association and the community wanted altruistic workers.

The Chairman in his concluding remarks said that Father Egan said that if they worked together much could be done. What was wanted was work, work, work. He endorsed Mr. Breeden's suggestions about domestic service.

Mr. Cawdell, Barrister-at-Law, proposing vote of thanks to the Chairman, spoke most sympathetically about the community with whom he was not ashamed to associate himself.

FEMALE EDUCATION IN ALLAHABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 6.

It is believed that arrangements are being made to open a model school in the heart of the city for the education of Hindu and Mahomedan girls. The idea of opening such an institution owes its inception to the Inspectress of School who is known to be very keen on the question of education of Indian girls.

THE TELEGRAPH ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 6.

At the annual meeting of the Indian Telegraph Association held here, Mr. J. A. Isaac presided and asked his hearers to forget the word strike. Mr. Barton observed that two-thirds of the administration report of the Telegraph Department was incorrect, and concluded by extolling the good work done by the Mutual Benefit Fund.

ALLEGED FRAUD BY A CASHIER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD DECEMBER 6.

A warrant, it is rumoured, has been issued by the District Magistrate, Allahabad, for the apprehension of one Lachminarayan Tewari, late cashier of the Railway Mail Service Office here. It is said that the man during the last Dewali festival gambled away and lost about Rs. 200 of Government money and absented himself from office after the holidays were over. His continued absence on a plea of indisposition raised very strong suspicions and an examination of the contents of the cash chest showed that about Rs. 200 was missing. His relatives have made good the money, but the man has absconded.

THE *Pioneer* understands that Mr. Wood, Member of the Railway Board, has been granted an extension of two years. His original term of five years will expire on 16th February next.

CAVALRY manoeuvres in the neighbourhood of Gurgaon have been fixed for the 16th to the 30th of January. A division of four complete brigades will be concentrated under Major-General Grover, Inspector-General of Cavalry.

THE BASSEIN TRAGEDY.

Old Time Persecution of Priests.

Mr. Lowndes, in his address before the High Court in the appeal against the sentence passed by the Sessions Judge, Thana, against the Rev. Braz Fernandes, found fault with the character of the jury that had pronounced the verdict on the priest on the ground that the jury was composed exclusively of Hindus. Apart from the question, whether such a jury is competent or not to appreciate evidence in regard to the guilt or otherwise of an accused Catholic priest, in view of "the solemnity of his office and of his vows," it is certainly a curious irony of fate, that a jury of Hindus at Thana tried and condemned to death a minister of that Church that had once established the inquisition and placed its commissaries and agents in their country, viz. in Thana, Bassein and the surrounding territory and visited with severe penalties any Hindu that offered the slightest affront or disrespect to its ministers. About 400 years ago, a Hindu jury sitting in judgment on a Catholic priest at Thana or Bassein would have been inconceivable. Such an idea would have constituted an outrage on the opinions of the times. The decrees of the Holy Office were so intolerant of all that savoured of Hinduism that they not only directed the destruction of Hindu temples, and of their sacred trees, the desecration of their places of worship and the expulsion of their priests from the Portuguese territory, but even enacted that no Hindu barber was to perform tonsorial operations on a Catholic priest. Times have changed since then and the empanelment of a Hindu jury to try a Catholic priest shows how much we have advanced in our ideas of tolerance and respect for one another's opinions and convictions, under the liberal British Rule, and its policy of benevolent neutrality in matters of religion. The proof of this statement is the fact that the verdict of this jury was received with general approbation by the hundreds of Christians that were present.

There is no case on record in the history of Bombay and the Thana District of any priest of the Catholic persuasion having been condemned by a British Tribunal to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. Instances, there are, however, of priests having been incarcerated in Bombay. In 1687, Frei Joao da Gloria, a Franciscan, converted to Roman Catholicism, a protestant by the name of Nathaniel Thorpe, and received him in his Parish Church, which then stood on the Esplanade, to the east of the Cruickshank Road, and was demolished in 1760. Sir John Wyburn, the Deputy Governor of Bombay (1686-88), on coming to know of it, reported that matter to His Excellency and Council at Surat as "being a business of ill-consequence." The priest was apprehended. The head and font of his offence was high treason on having persuaded a British subject to withdraw his allegiance from the King and to transfer it to the Pope. The priest hastened to wait on Sir Wyburn and begged to be pardoned. He submitted that Thorpe had often come to him and desired to be made a Roman Catholic. Frei Joao, who was detained in custody until orders were received from Surat, was committed by Judge Vauxe on 11th April 1687 and confined in the county jail. At the intercession of his friends, especially the Vicar of Mahim, the Deputy Governor Stanley directed his removal from the jail to his Parish Church, where however a guard was placed over him.

Under the Government of Sir Charles Boone, the Friars in charge of the Portuguese Churches in Bombay were suspected of having intrigued against the local Government, and were expelled in 1718. A thorough inquiry, however, revealed that these suspicions were groundless, and the Court of Directors ordered that the Friars be reinstated in the possession of their Churches. The next instance of a priest being imprisoned is that of Frei Miguel Antonio de S. Luis Gonzaga in 1841. He was an Italian Carmelite Friar and was the Vicar General of Dr. Fortini, Bishop and Vicar Apostolic of Bombay. Frei Miguel held charge of the Church of Nossa Senhora de Esperanza at Bhuleswar. A marriage was about to take place in one of the principal Portuguese families in Bombay. For certain family reasons, the bridegroom's mother obtained an injunction from the High Court against the solemnization of this marriage. It was served on all the parish priests of the Catholic Churches in Bombay both of the Propaganda and of the Portuguese jurisdiction and also on the bride's family. Yet, in defiance of it, Frei Miguel celebrated the marriage only two days after the service of the injunction. Sir Erskine Perry, then the Chief Justice, was wrath at this procedure of the friar and his defiance of the order of the Court. He forthwith summoned him before a full Court for contempt of Court. Frei Miguel set up the defence that the Portuguese treaty regarding the session of Bombay provided that the Catholic inhabitants were not to be interfered with in the practice of the rites of their religion. Sir Erskine Perry and Sir Henry Roper delivered elaborate judgments, strongly animadverting on the conduct of Frei Miguel in defying the Court's authority, and sentenced him to imprisoment till such time as the Court should think proper. He was accordingly confined in the Bombay Common Jail as also the bride's mother, who was however soon liberated. Dr. Fortini and Frei Miguel's friends made several attempts to obtain his release. The more they supplicated the more inexorable did the Chief Justice become. At last, his release was secured, though with much difficulty, through the intervention of Lord Clifford, who was then staying in Bombay. As soon as he was set free, his superior shewed him the orders from Rome to the effect that he was to quit India immediately. After much persuasion, he embarked on the Mail Steamer. The vessel, however, returned into Port after three days, being disabled by bad weather. It is said that Frei Miguel interpreted this mishap as an indication of heaven's will that he was not to leave India. He could never again be induced to return to Europe. He subsequently become the Bishop and Vicar Apostolic of Mangalore.

The Rev. Hartman was also involved in trouble in regard to an attempt made by him to obtain forcible possession of one of the Portuguese Churches in Bombay.

In connection with Fr. Olympio D'Souza's death, it is interesting to note that the earliest record we have of Catholic Missionaries having been murdered in the Thana District, is that of Friars Jordanus, Thomas de Tolentino, Jacome de Padua and two lay brothers, Pedro and Demetrio. In the 13th century, the interest of the Vatican was aroused for the conversion of the Persians. This solicitude for the care of their souls led to a body of Franciscan Missionaries being deputed to Persia to preach the Gospel there. These efforts hardly bore any fruit. This disappointment turned their thoughts to India and the Missionaries set sail from Ormuz for the Coromandel Coast, under the leadership of Friar Jordanus, who was appointed Bishop of Columbum (Quilon) by Pope John XXII in 1330. Stress of weather brought them near Bombay and drove their vessel into the Thana Creek. Thana was then a flourishing port, and, according to Marcopolo, an important centre of trade and commerce on the Western Coast. Marcopolo states there was a flourishing Christian community and a Bishop at Kalians, which is identified by many antiquarians with Kallian. On landing here Fr. Jordanus proceeded to Broach while his four companions remained at Thana. The former at once commenced the work of evangelization. He denounced Islamism and the corrupt practices of the people. When the news of this propaganda reached the followers of the prophet at Thana, they were filled with indignation and rage. In their excitement they rushed upon the missionaries there and killed them as the natives of Concolim in subsequent times slew the celebrated Jesuit Fr. Aquaviva and his companions. Fr. Jordanus hastened to Thana on learning of the murder of his associates and buried them. He now with unabated zeal carried on the the work of conversion and he too was put to death. Another account gives more circumstantial but some what different details. According to it the missionaries on arriving at Diu separated. Thomas, James, Peter and Demetrius proceeded by land to Thana, where one Yusufus of Alexandria denounced them to Melich, the Governor of the Town. Being summoned and questioned by him, they gave a true account of themselves and of their faith. Melich was satisfied and dismissed them. Yusufus, however, who was bent on their death, did not rest quiet. He instigated the Cadi and his other co-religionists against them. The missionaries, therefore, were again apprehended and brought before Melich and the Cadi. A public inquiry was held regarding their faith in the presence of a large assembly of Mahomedans and Pagans. There they were questioned about their religion and asked to explain their tenets. The missionaries boldly confessed their faith and their answers confounded their enemies. They were at last made to undergo the ordeal of fire to prove the truth of their religion. A big flame was kindled and James, stripped of his clothes, was thrust into it. He came out unscathed. Not a hair of his was even singed and all the bystanders cried out that these were truly holy men. Melich set them free. The Cadi Yusufus, and their followers were vexed and mortified at this result and again importuned Melich to slay them. He replied: "I find no cause of death in them." Their answer was that if he let them go, all would believe in Christ and he would be no friend of the prophet. Melich was puzzled. He again asked, "What will ye that I should do seeing that I find no cause of death against them?" The cry came, "Their blood be upon us." Melich yielded. Only the washing of the hands was wanting to complete the parallel between this scene and the arraignment of Christ before Pilate. The missionaries were executed and Friar Jordanus, who afterwards came to bury them and denounced the religion of Mahomed, met with the same fate.

The last priest murdered in the Thana District, prior to Fr. Olympio D'Souza, was the Rev. Jose Mariano Mascarenhas from Anjuna, Goa. He was the son of a physician Domingo Xavier and of Isabella, and belonged to the well-known family of the late Viscount Mascarenhas of Damao, which is at present represented by Mr. Domingo Caetano Mascarenhas, the richest landed proprietor in Damao. Fr. Mascarenhas was ordained by Archbishop Galdino and was appointed to the Portuguese Mission in the Thana District. At Culvem, a place near Ghorai and Borivli, Fr. Mascarenhas built a handsome church out of his own private funds. This was the only church he pastored, and he remaind in charge of it for many years. The unselfish work and the plain-spoken word of the zealous missionary are not always appreciated by all. It often tends to create enemies. In 1863, at Culvem, while the priest was bathing, he was suddenly shot dead, killed by a rifle bullet. His murderer has remained undetected. It was said that though rumour pointed its finger at the assassin, the author of the deed remained at large.

A. JOSEPH D'SOUZA.

A BOOKMAKER IN TROUBLE.

Alleged False Complaint.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DECEMBER 6.

A case of considerable interest locally and unique in the criminal annals of the Deccan is fixed for hearing before the City Magistrate on the 17th instant.

About two months ago one Gustadjee Muncherjee Cooper who was once upon a time a bookmaker reported to the G. I. P. Railway Police that during a journey from Bombay to Poona, he lost promissory notes to the extent of several thousands of rupees together with cash books and ledgers. Inspector Foster, of the Railway Police, investigated the matter and on 29th ultimo applied to the Magistrate for a warrant against the complainant under Section 211, but as the issue of a warrant under that section was not applicable the Magistrate granted a summons returnable to-day under Section 182 I.P.C., viz., making a false complaint to a Police Officer. On the case being called on, this afternoon, Cooper asked for a postponement on the ground that he wished to summon some witnesses. The application was granted.

THE HALUDBARY DACOITY.

Reported Full Confession.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 6.

Sailendranath Dass, one of accused in the Halludbari political dacoity case, is reported to have made a full confession. The case comes before the Sub-Divisional Officer, Kushtea, preliminary to its committal to the Special Tribunal, Calcutta. Sailendra is a son of a Munsiff who is on leave.

YEOTMAL PLEADER'S CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, DECEMBER 6.

The case regarding the withdrawal of the Sanad of Madhao Shribari Anne, Pleader, Yeotmal, was heard in the High Court. Messrs. Vasuddeo Ram Krishna Pandit and Dicke, Barristers, appeared for the Crown and the accused was defended by Mr. Mitter, Barrister. The High Court patiently heard both the sides and reserved judgment.

MADRAS TRAMWAYS.

Inspection Ordered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 6.

A Government Order has been issued ordering the Engineer, Municipal Corporation, to inspect and report upon the rolling stock and permanent way of the Madras Tramway Company now and periodically, in order to see how far the Company has been carrying out the obligations imposed on it by Tramway Order, 1904. This is the outcome of complaints having reached Government, regarding inconvenience and discomfort to the public.

TWO DACCA CASES ADJOURNED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, DECEMBER 6.

The Janmasthamy stabbing case has again been adjourned to 6th January to enable Colonel Aderson to give evidence.

In the Arms Act case of Sasi Sarkar after the cross-examination of one prosecution witness by Srish Chatterjee, Pleader, for defence, an adjournment to 13th December has been ordered by the trying Magistrate to day.

BENGAL COAL PROSPETS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 6.

The prospect of Bengal coal industry is still as unfavourable as before and cases are cropping up now and then in which the Coal Companies are sued for money or figuring in Insolvency Courts.

To-day Mr. Justice Chitty disposed of the two suits in which a German Merchant sued two coal companies, Shanga Moly Collieries Ld. and Charnock Coal Co. claiming Rs. 41,341 and Rs. 3,309 respectively for the value of goods supplied to them. In both the cases the plaintiffs got decrees.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION TO GIRLS AT ALIBAG.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIBAG, DECEMBER 6.

The annual prize distribution in connection with the Mission Girls' School was held this evening in the John Elphinstone School. There was a large attendance. There were many European ladies were present; among Indian ladies were Mrs. Sabnis and Mrs. Shirgaonkar. The hall was beautifully decorated, and the prizes were spread out on a table. The girls gave Marathi and English dialogues, and sang some select songs, which were very much appreciated by those present. The girls were allowed to select the prizes at their own discretion. With the distribution of flowers attar and pan-supari, and the singing of the National Anthem the proceedings were brought to a close.

BOTH Colleges and High Schools in Nagpur which remained closed owing to plague were opened yesterday in the town in their respective buildings.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY 1ST EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11.

Entry closed at 6 p.m. on Monday, 6th December:—

THE DECEMBER PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr M Goculdass' br ans m T M S (aged).
Mr A S Oemer's b e g Milner II (3 years).
Chief of Manavadar's ch e m Lady Honour (3 years)
Chief of Manavadar's br e m Moonlight (4 years)
Mr Dawson's ch e g Rosewater (aged)
Mr S A Wahed's br e g Chevalier (6 years)
Mr J B's b e m Not Yet
Mr N B Tirvadeker's b ans m Aruna (6 years)
Mr J Crawford's b e m Steam Whistle (aged)

THE ARAB PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Mr G K's b a h Mooltan (4 years)
Mr A Mahomed's b a h Silvermine (5 years)
Mr A Mistry's b a h Sun (4 years)
Mr M Goculdass' ch a h Racer (3 years)
Mr Ahmed Hazemy's g a h Frenchman (4 years)
Mr Ali Bin Talib's g a h Swallor (6 years)
Mr J M Mistry's ch a h Young Salanic (5 years)
Mr W S Clarke's g a h Tunis (aged)
Aga Mirza's g a h Bend Or (5 years).
Mr Dara Cowasji's ch a h Tinfaudel 13 3 1-2 (4 years)
Mr R A Willi's g a h M V O 13 3 3-4 (6 years).
Mr Kasum Jurgi's b a h Desert King (aged).
Mr S A Wahed's ch a h The Monarch 14 (4 years).
Mr Heath's g a h Colaba (4 years).
Mr R R S'ch a h Devon (5 years).
Mr Mufak's b a h Shawcutt (4 years).
Mr Mufak's ch a h Jahad (4 years).
Mr Sabi Bin Mahomed's g a h Grey Morn 11 14 (6 years).
Mr Newtons c a h Hadee (6 years).
Mr Newtons c a h Thaboor (4 years.)

THE LITTLE ARAB PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Kadoo Bin Salek's b a h Hishan 13 2 1-4
Mr A Mahomed's b a h Sinclair 13 2 3-4
Mr M Goculdass' ch a h Orby 13 2
Mr Hoosein Obayed's g a h Yacoot 13 2 1-2
Mr Adil's g a h Minerva 13 3
Mr Heath's ch a h Plassey 13 2
Mr Beg's ch a h Sharar 13 2

THE ARAB PONY TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs

Mr Haji Ally Sabakh's b a h Company, 14
Mr Haji Ally Sabakh's g a h Shanwar, 13 3
Mr A J D'Souza's g a h Murzook, 13 3l5
Mr M Goculdass' ch a h Vedas, 14
Mr A S Oomer's b a h Rajput, 13 2 1-4
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Afrid, 13 3 1-2
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Steel, 13 3 1-2
Mr W S Clarke's g a h Mumbra, 13 3 1-2
Mr J K Kapadia's g a h Darby, 13 2 1-2)
Mr Dara Cawasjee's ch a h Zinfandel, 13 3 1-2
Mr S A Wahed's b a h John Scott, 14
Mr Adil's g a h Minerva, 13 3
Mr R R S's ch a h Tachreet, 13 3 3-4
Mr R R S's b a h Scimitor, 13 2 3-4
Mr Khalil Doree's ch a h Amood, 13 3 1-4

THE NOVICE PLATE.—Distant 6 furlongs.

Mr Sohi Bin Mahomed's g a h Gray Morn II 14.
Mr A Mahomed's ch a h Injabukh 13 2 3-4.
Mr A Mistry's ch a h Priceless 13 3 1-4.
Mr P Reginald's g a h Hure 13 3 1-2.
Mr R S Forage's ch a h Waterloo 13 1 3-4.
Mr M Goculdass' g a h Thewil 13 3 3-4.
Mr Ali Bin Talib's g a h Steel 13 3 1-2.
Mr H S Cassel's ch a h Twin Soul's 13 3 3-4.
Mr Syed Rashid's b a h Hoodail 13 3 1-2.
Mr Dara Cowasjee's ch a h Gibralter 13 3.
Mr Cragg's ch a h Lal 14.
Mr A Rehman's ch a h Arnica 13 2 3-4.
Mr Waid Bin Mahomed's b a h Hasty Jack 13 3 1-2.
Mr G D Dhere's ch a h Matheran 13 3.
Mr Newton's g a h Murmurees 13 3 1-2.
Mr Newton's b a h Lahuk 13 2 1-2.

THE AUCTION PLATE.—Distance 1-2 mile.

Mr Ebrahim Manan's, b a h Tamim, 13 2 1-2 Rs. 1000.
Mr G K's ch a h Disfigure, 13 2 1-2 Rs. 1,000.
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjis' ch a h Hachal, 13 3 1-2 Rs. 600.
Mr Ahmed Hazemy's g a h Annis, 14 Rs. 400.
Chief of Manavaders, g a h Calcutta, 13 2 Rs. 1,400.
Mr W S Clarke's g a h Hammond, 13 3 1-2 Rs. 600
Mr A Rehman's ch a h Selection, 13 2 1-2 Rs. 1,000.
Mr S N Mahomed's g a h Malik Jaman, 13 3 1-2 Rs. 600.
Mr Heath's ch a h Plassey, 13 2 Rs. 1,000.
Mr Heath's, ch a h Ziri, 13 3 Rs. 1,000.
Mr Normahomed. Begmahomed's, g a h Gwalior 13 1 3-4 Rs. 1,000.
Mr Mufak's b a h Field Marshall, 13 3 1-2 Rs. 4 00.
Mr Newton's g a h Burths, 13 3 1-2 Rs. 600.
Mr. Noewtom's g a h Sheriff 13 1 3 4 Rs. 1,200.

NOTICE.

Owners or Trainers must send in a list of weights to be carried in Terms Races not later than 6 p. m., Thursday, 9th instant.

CECIL GRAY.
Secretary, W. I. T. C
2, Morland Byculla December 6.

THE RAVI CANAL SYPHON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 6.

The Committee, which has been sitting at Home, to report upon the proposed syphon for the crossing of Ravi River in connection with the big triple irrigation project now in course of construction in the Punjab, have submitted their report showing that very extensive works would be required to make the syphon a success. The syphon, it will be remembered, was proposed merely as the cheapest means of crossing the Ravi and as the choice between it and level crossing formed by damming up the river some fifteen feet and leading the canal into the lake; so the former which would cover about six thousand acres, is one of expense only. It is quite possible that the latter expedient may after all prove the best.

THE LATE MR. DUTT.

Bengal's Sympathy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, DECEMBER 6.

At a meeting of the Bengali Community at Lucknow, held last evening, under the auspices of Bengali Young Men's Association a resolution was passed to express profound regret of Bengalis resident here at the demise of Romesh Chandra Dutt, one of the noblest sons of India, who was the glory of Bengal, earnest patriot and writer of repute in Bengali and to offer sincere condolence to his bereaved family. Dr. Ohdedar who presided explained the object of the meeting in a few words. The whole audience stood up and adopted the resolution in solemn silence. A memorial fund was started and the proceedings concluded.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Messrs. G. B Matesan and Co., Publishers, Madras, have just sent us a bulky volume under the title "The Indian National Congress." It contains an account of its origin and growth, full text of all the Presidential addresses delivered hitherto, reprint of all the Congress Resolutions, extracts from the welcome addresses delivered at all the Congresses and several notable utterances on the Congress movement by men like the late Charles Bradlaugh Richard, Knigh, Sir William Hunter, Mr. Justin McCarthy, Sir Charles Garth, Lord Cromer, Sir Charles Dilke and others. A feature of the book is a collection of the portraits of all the Congress Presidents. The volume which contains over 1,100 pages, is the first of its kind and brings under one cover all the authoritative pronouncements on the Congress movement and the subjects dealt with by that body. The book should be welcome at the present time in view of the controversy between the Conventionists and non-Conventionists and the approaching Session at Lahore under the Presidentship of the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta.

SIR JOHN AND LADY HEWETT go to Calcutta for Christmas as guests of General Cowans.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

LIMITS TO WOMAN'S CAPACITY.

Experience

THE AUSTRALIAN STRIKE.

Objective of the Congress.

A COAL FAMINE.

Sydney, November 21.

The strike is to be directed so as to produce a coal famine, and a general strike will be only resorted to in certain emergencies or as a last resort. The strike congress will direct operations with the view to preventing coal owners getting rid of any coal now in their possession. This coal will be treated as non-union coal, as will also coal brought from Japan or elsewhere. If coal is trucked from a northern coal yard to a steamer, factory, or depot in Sydney the men working in the factory or on the steamer or in the yard will be immediately called out. If coal comes from Japan the coal lumpers and wharf labourers will be told not to handle it. If a steamer takes any of that coal in her bunkers the seamen will be asked to leave her, and if it gets on the wharf labourers and carters there will be called out. The first object is thus to produce a coal famine. The unions believe that the public will, if the famine occurs, force the proprietors to meet the men.

It is apparent for this plan of campaign that the strike committee may use its power of calling out the unions at any time and for any reason. It is no secret that a general strike would follow the arrest of any of the strike leaders. There is a strong body in the strike congress opposed to a general strike, being desirous of producing a coal famine.

A series of open-air meetings arranged by members of the Labour party to urge the State ownership of coal mines was held in the suburbs last night.

STRIKERS AND MINE OWNERS.

Mr. Hughes made a long statement to-night regarding the situation. He said that the proprietors knew perfectly well that the miners would not accept a reference to the Court under the Industrial Disputes Act. There was, on the part of the proprietors a pretended acceptance of Mr. Wade's proposal, and under cover of this—not divulged for days afterwards—an addition which practically made the conference impossible. The proprietors must surely imagine that they were dealing with children or with men devoid of common sense. Their intention was perfectly obvious. The proprietors accepted the conference not with any bona-fide intention of settling the matters in dispute, but simply to waste time, test the feeling of the public, and yield nothing, so rendering the conference abortive and a reference to the Industrial Disputes Court inevitable. This was pointed out to the Premier in insisting on an open conference. Mr. Bowling said:—"The present position is really caused by little local tyrannies and injustices and the reason that we ask for an open conference is that in future we want the public to know everything." Mr. Bowling was of opinion that only a few questions need be dealt with by an open conference and he thought that all but two an eight hours bank to bank and the regulation of the price of small coal in the open market could be settled and these two could be dealt with by legislation. A sane reasonable and practical proposal had been put forward by the miners and the proprietors could not advance one argument why it should not be accepted. The miners in this struggle had behind them the whole of the unionists of the Commonwealth and it would be well for the owners to realise that throughly. If they maintained their present attitude the public would know that in spite of what they said they had no real intention or desire to put an end to the present disastrous condition of things.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR SETTLEMENT.

Matters regarding the strike remain in a state of uncertainty. The leaders—Messrs Hughes (president of the Waterside Workers' Federation), P. Bowling (president of the Northern Miners' Federation), Guthrie (president of the Seamen's Federation), J. Paterson (president of the Amalgamated Coal and Shale Miners' Federation), J Thirlwell (representing the Western Miners' Association), and F. Dunbavy (president of the Illawarra Miners' Federation), as arranged, had an interview with the Premier at his town residence yesterday.

The interview, which took place in the presence of Dr. Wade, lasted for an hour, and although the subjects at issue were discussed, it is questionable whether much advance was made towards a settlement of the dispute. A good deal will depend, however, on the attitude which the coal owners will take up in regard to a further proposal that was put forward.

At the conclusion of the interview the leaders reported what had taken place to the strike congress in the Trades Hall, and the position which they had taken up was endorsed.

Mr. Hughes subsequently stated, for the benefit of the Press, that the strike leaders informed the Premier his proposal as to work being started on the day on which the conference with the proprietors would begin could not be accepted. A counter-proposal was placed before Mr. Wade. It was for an open conference—what the miners from the first had contended for—but certain modifications had been made. The miners could not consent to go into the pits to hew coal either prior to the conference or while it was in progress, but they were willing to recommend that the engine-drivers should return to work and that certain employees at the collieries should do such work as was necessary to keep the mines in order and to facilitate a resumption of ordinary labour in the pits in the event of the conference being able so to decide the main grievances of the miners that the strike could be declared at an end. Mr. Hughes also pointed out that there were three objections to Mr. Wade's proposals, viz that the conference was not an open one, that the men were asked to go to regular work and produce coal, and that according to the decision arrived at by the proprietors in the event of the conference being resultless the matters in dispute were to be referred to a court under the Industrial Disputes Act. It was therefore evident that to bring about the latter contingency the proprietors had only to render the conference abortive and the Court would take so long to decide matters that the miners would not be acting wisely if they agreed to go before the Court.

MEETING AT NEWCASTLE.

A mass meeting of unionists was held at Newcastle last night and addresses were delivered from the balcony of the Grand Hotel to 5,000 or 6,000 persons. The speeches were of a militant and confident character.

Mr. James Blundell, the secretary of the Wharf Labourers' Union, said that the strikers could not possibly lose the fight if they stuck to their guns. The whole of the unionists throughout the Commonwealth were with them. The present affair was going to be one of the biggest things of its kind in the history of the modern world. Everything was ready now, and when it became necessary to say the word that word would be said. (Cheers.)

Mr. Albert Burns, the treasurer of the Coal and Shale Miners' Amalgamation, said that they were in position now to paralyse the whole of Australia. They did not think that this would be necessary at the present time, because they were fighting the battle on scientific lines—on lines to win. (Cheers.)

Mr. J. Stenhouse, the miners' delegate to the strike congress, said that every union in the Commonwealth could have stopped days ago. The leaders' policy, however, was not to stop any union that was not hurting their cause. If, however, they should find that the present plan of campaign was not likely to succeed they would call out every union in Australia at a day's notice. (Cheers.)

Mr. Thomas Walsh, one of the executive officers of the Seamen's Union said that the men would not allow the miners to resume work unless they went back as victors. (Cheers.) It was no longer a miners' strike, but a workers' strike. His union was prepared to down tools as one man wherever and whenever such a course of action would be in the interests of the strikers. (Cheers.)

Mr. Peter Bowling said that he was sorry that the Premier was seriously ill, for in this vast concourse he would receive an effective answer to all the insults that had been hurled at the workers and himself by Mr. Wade and by the newspapers. It was most pleasant music to him to hear the sequels of the capitalists against the action of the miners and unionists of Australia. (Applause.) The strike congress, representing the unions of all Australia, was absolutely unanimous. (Cheers.) The strike committee held the destinies of Australia in their hands. They were not lawmakers or law breakers. Mr. Wade could make laws for his class, but the will of the people was above the law. If the Government did not soon step in and force the proprietors to give justice to the miners of Newcastle, South Coast, and the rest, something would be brought about that would be an example to the capitalists of this country and the rest of the world who had said plainly that the Government could not offer anything further than the offer Mr. Wade had made and the proprietors had accepted. The strike leaders absolutely declined the Premier's offer, and would do no more than let the mines be got ready for working pending the redress of their grievances.

The following resolution was carried unanimnusly:—"That this meeting of workers has full confidence in the representatives to the congress now sitting in Sydney."

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, DECEMBER 6.

The storm in the Bay has moved rapidly in a north-easterly direction and at the eight hours the centre was crossing the coast between Chittagong and Cox's Bazar. It is still of great intensity, but has given chiefly light to moderate rain in the coast districts extending from Kyaukpyu to False Point. The only heavy fall reported was four inches at Chittagong. Other amounts have been one and half inches at Akyab, one at Cox's Bazar, two at Barisal and three-quarters at Saugor Island. Rain has also fallen locally in Upper Burma. The storm will probably break up in the Chittagong Hills during the course of the day.

Forecast.—Heavy rain is likely in the South of Eastern Bengal and Assam and moderate rain on the Arakan Coast and light rain in upper Burma.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 6TH DECEMBER 1909.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat requires rain.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Food-grains doing well.

Khangaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Seasonable. Cotton plants in flower, flowering advanced and showing bolls in several places. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory and making good progress.

Viramgam.—Unusually cool. Cotton plants in flower. Crop prospects generally good.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually cool. Cotton plants showing bolls. Cotton crop excellent and making good progress. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Bhavnagar.—Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities.

Barsi.—Bright, no sign of rain.

Sholapur.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton crop excellent and crop accounts continue favourable. Food-grains, wheat and all crops doing well.

Bellary.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton crop excellent.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 6TH DECEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 6th December, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air contains generally the usual amount of moisture. Day temperature is in defect at Multan and Sirsa; night temperature is lower than usual in the extreme north and at Sirsa.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal except for a defect at night at Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in defect in Cutch and normal elsewhere.

The Central Provinces.—Skies continue moderately clouded in the south-east but have cleared elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is normal night temperature has fallen generally but is still in excess in the eastern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally lightly clouded. The air continues damper except at Bombay. Day temperature is normal at Bombay but in slight defect elsewhere; night temperature is everywhere normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is normal but night temperature is in excess at most stations.

General Remarks.—Skies have cleared over the greater portion of the Central Provinces and are only lightly clouded in the southern half of the Peninsula. Weather has been fine and dry and is likely to continue so.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 23rd November:—

Submitted letter from the Chief Engineer, dated 13th November, forwarding tenders for the supply of the following stores during 1910:—Provisions, Stationery (English made), Stationery (Indian made), Cocoanut Oil (1st quality), recommending that the tenders of Mr. Hassanally Abdulally for the first three items and that of Messrs. Mulji Jetha and Co. for the last item, viz., Cocoanut Oil (first quality), be accepted.

Submitted the tenders together with comparative statements. Submitted minute by the Chairman, dated 16th November concurred in by the Trustees proposing to approve all the recommendations of the Chief Engineer. The papers having been circulated to the Trustees were not read.

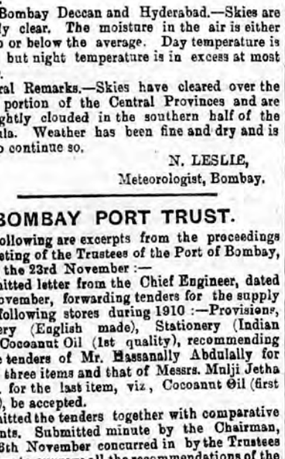
Resolution.—The following tenders are accepted:—Provisions.—Mr. Hassanally Abdulally. Stationery (English made and Indian made).—Mr. Hassanally Abdulally. Cocoanut Oil (1st class).—Messrs. Mulji Jetha and Co.

Monday 17th January is fixed for the Trustees' Harbour Inspection.

Pilotage Statement:—

	For week ending 19th Nov. 1909.	Total from 1st April to 19th Nov. 1909.	For week ending 19th Nov. 1908.	Total from 1st April to 19th Nov. 1908.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	33	695	25	709
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	17	690	31	704
Vessels transported	17	469	11	509
Vessels attended to	...	36	5	57
Vessels warped	...	27	...	11

THE "CAMPAIGN"
KEYLESS LEVER WATCH
NICKEL SILVER OPEN FACE CASE RS. 20
STERLING SILVER OPEN FACE CASE RS. 30



Sterling Silver, Hunting Case, Rs. 34
" " Half-Hunting " " 37

This watch has a half plate movement, 15 ruby jewels, real chronometer compensation balance and tempered hair spring.

GUARANTEED FOR THREE YEARS.

WEST END WATCH Co.,
11, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BY THE WAY.

WOUND UP FOR 10,000 YEARS.

There have been many attempts to solve the secret of perpetual motion. The nearest approach to that ideal—though its inventor makes no claim to have discovered it—is a timepiece devised by the Hon. R. J. Strutt, Lord Rayleigh's son, which consists of two leaves of aluminium, an exhausted glass tube, and a fraction of a grain of radium. The radio-activity of the radium causes the aluminium leaves to move once a minute, and with a wireless coherer a bell rings at each movement. For 10,000 years at least the wonderful energy inherent in the microscopic piece of radium will, it is calculated, continue to act, and nothing whatever needs to be done to the clock once it is set going.

FROST RECORDS BROKEN IN SCOTLAND.

Some very low temperatures were recorded in Scotland in the Novembers of 1880, 1884, and 1904 but at Wick and Aberdeen the minima read during mail week were lower than any then registered, and were the absolute lowest during the whole period—nearly forty years—that the daily observations have been taken. The actual figures were 13deg. at Wick and 14deg. at Aberdeen, while there was also a reading of 14deg. at Nairn. At Aberdeen the greatest warmth of one day was 6deg. below freezing-point.

BUNYAN'S PULPIT.

At the present time, when so much interest is being taken in the proposed Bunyan Memorial Window in Westminster Abbey, the Library Committee of the Sunday School Union think that many Sunday School teachers will welcome the opportunity of seeing so interesting a relic as the Bunyan pulpit, which for many years has been in the possession of the Union. They have, therefore, decided to have the pulpit on exhibition in the Library, at 56, Old Bailey, London, for some ten days or a fortnight.

"THE CHAUTAQUA SALUTE."

The Christian Endeavour movement has long since familiarised English audiences with that enthusiastic but silent method of greeting known as the "Chautaqua salute." In America itself, we learn from the "Christian World," one organisation at least—the Women's Christian Temperance Union—has decided that this form of applause shall henceforth be banished from its own meetings. The reason is a hygienic one. It is believed that the simultaneous agitation of hundreds of handkerchiefs in a crowded hall is only too likely to promote the diffusion of influenza germs and other noxious bacilli, as no doubt it is.

WHAT IS A GHOST?

This question is asked by Mr. Elliott O'Donnell in his recently published book of ghost stories—"Haunted Houses of London" (Nash). The answer he gives is this: "A ghost is a super-physical and something that may or may not have once possessed an earthly body, that can at times resort to all kinds of physical actions, appearing and disappearing of its own free will or at the determination of some higher occult power or powers." Ghosts, Mr. O'Donnell classifies under three distinct headings—viz., (1) phantasms of the dead; (2) phantasms of the living; (3) phantasms that never possessed any earthly body—that is, elementals.

GHOSTS IN LONDON PARKS.

The stories given in the volume have all been selected, we are told, on account of their authenticity, and the parks and commons in and near London seem to be swarming with "ghosts of all sorts." From the phantasms of those who once swung in chains on Tyburn to the lean, hungry-looking spectres of modern starvelings to the evil and leery spirits that dart in and out of the trees, goading on poor simple frail humanity to sin and vice." "Most probably," Mr. O'Donnell states, "these phantasms are the earth-bound souls of those who, in the habit of frequenting the park during their lifetime, must go on clinging to it until the slow process of spiritual evolution proclaims them in a fit state to be removed to a higher and less animal place." Most probably!

SENTENCED TO SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Those who are attempting, by reforms in the methods of teaching, to make the Sunday school a more attractive place for children will not read with pleasure the report of a recent case in the Recorder's Court at Durham, North Carolina. A thirteen-year-old boy was convicted of having stolen a pair of shoes, and was sentenced to receive a whipping and to attend Sunday school every Sunday for six months. This decision is, no doubt, a tribute to Sunday schools in so far as it suggests that attendance at them is the best means of reforming an otherwise incorrigible lad. At the same time, to bracket it with the birch as a method of penal discipline is scarcely likely to make the Sunday school popular.

TYPEWRITING BY SLOT MACHINES.

The device of the slot machine has at last been applied to the needs of the business correspondent and man of letters. In Chicago they have invented a typewriter with a slot attachment which unlocks it automatically when you place a nickel in the familiar mouth. You can then use the typewriter for half an hour, at the end of which time it locks itself up again, and is only to be released by the expenditure of another five-cent piece. It is expected that this new invention will be in great demand in hotels, on ocean liners, in trains, and in other places where "transients" require a temporary accommodation of this kind.

INTERMINABLE LITIGATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. G. W. Alger tells, in the November "Atlantic," that over a year ago he listened to a lawyer arguing an appeal in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in New York. It was about the title to a small plot of land in the city. At the close of his argument, the lawyer said: "This case has been tried three times in the lower Court by juries, has been heard on appeal in this Court twice, and once in the Court of Appeals. The expenses of the litigation already have absorbed the value of this property in dispute. If there be some way which the Court may find for deciding finally this dispute here in this Court without requiring it to be tried over again, it will be a blessing to all concerned." This blessing the Court found itself unable to confer, and six months later the case again was on the first round of the judicial adder for a new trial in the lower Court, and within the past week has been once more decided in the Appellate Court, and is new on its weary way to the Court of Appeals. This is said to be by no means an exceptional case.

JAPANESE ENGLISH.

It was not so very long ago that a Japanese Minister, who shall be nameless, made a visit of ceremony upon Lady Lansdowne. He was a charming fellow, says "M.A.P.," and conversed on many subjects of interest with his hostess. In bidding her adieu, bending low over her hand, he murmured, "Forgive it me, madame, if I have cockroached on your time to-day!" Lady Lansdowne laughingly told her husband the story, adding: "He is such a nice little man, you know? I think it would be right to tell him of his mistake. I shall explain to him that encroached, not cockroached, is the correct expression in English."

A QUESTION OF GENDER.

To make a long story short, the little Minister and Lady Lansdowne soon met again. It was at the Foreign Office, and Lady Lansdowne drew her new friend apart. "I want to make a little explanation," she said. "You talk English all but perfectly. Indeed, I have only heard you make one mistake. Now, instead of saying to me, 'I am sorry to have 'cockroached' you should say, 'I am sorry to have 'encroached' on your time.' That is the word, encroached! You understand"? The Jap was silent for a moment. Then the cloud lifted from his face. A flash-light might have passed over it. "I see! I see!" he cried. "I may say, then, when addressing Lord Lansdowne, 'I am sorry to have cockroached on your time,' but it is to you, madame, I must say, 'I am sorry to have hen-croached on your time.'"

MONSTER CLUSTER OF GRAPES.

Recently attention was called by a correspondent to an enormous bunch of grapes to be seen in Angers. It weighed 1 kilogramme 500 grammes, a kilogramme being equal to 2 1-5lb. avoirdupois. Schaerbeck, it seems, has produced a cluster of grapes which altogether eclipses that of Angers, for it weighs 3 kilogrammes 500 grammes. It is to be seen at the Ville de Turin cafe, in the Place de la Reine. This remarkable bunch has been grown in Brussels This cluster, however, is not of yesterday. It was cut many years ago, and is now preserved in alcohol. Is this a record of viticulture?

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

THE TWO SERVICES.

REDISTRIBUTION OF TORPEDO CRAFT.

The passing into the service of the ex-coastal destroyers, now designated "torpedo boats, first class," has enabled the Admiralty to take in hand a redistribution of torpedo craft flotillas on lines which will materially strengthen the chain of defensive patrols around the coast. At present the oldest effective units are attached to the three principal naval ports, but with the delivery from the contractors of the 260 to 300 ton boats, turbine-driven and fitted for burning oil fuel, it is possible to reconstitute the flotillas and to assign a number of the older vessels for service at subsidiary ports, such as Pembroke Dock and Queenstown. The redistribution scheme will take effect at an early date, and the flotilas allotted to bases of secondary importance will be manned by nucleus crews and from time to time will co-operate in tactical exercises with the fully-commissioned units based on Portsmouth, Devonport, and the Nore. The absence of any scheme of harbour defence at the minor naval ports since the abolition of submarine mines has been the subject of frequent complaint especially in the case of Pembroke Dock, having regard to its strategical value and the important part which its great utility as a repairing base also entitles it to a system of mobile defence.

A "HOME FROM HOME."

With a view to every man in the Navy being eligible to use the Union Jack Club, London, by each of the three principal naval ports accepting a share of the £650 required annually for this purpose, Admiral Sir Wilmot Fawkes, Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, has devised a plan which promise to meet with much acceptance. Several schemes have been considered, and the one most favoured is that each ship attached to the Devonport command, whose share is fixed at £100, should contribute on the basis of the numbers borne. At careful computation shows that the subscription would be, approximately, one penny per man annually, and the suggestion is to raise the amount either through the messes or from the canteen fund. The latter course will, it is expected, be generally favoured in preference to mess or individual collections. Admiral Fawkes' scheme which is simplicity itself, is also to be tried in the Chatham-Sheerness Division, from which the contribution is fixed at £300, but Portsmouth, whose proportion is £250, has not, it is believed arrived at a decision as to the method of raising it. It is intended to inaugurate the scheme on January 1 provisionally a year's trial. Where thousands of men are interested it is unreasonable to expect absolute unanimity, but the amount per man is so infinitesimal that individual views should be subordinated in the interests of the greatest good for the greatest number.

SPEAKING FOREIGN TONGUES.

The question of the number of naval men qualified to speak foreign languages and act as interpreters in the seagoing ships of the fleet, has once again come up for discussion in naval circles. For the most part naval interpreters are recruited from the ranks of the officers; although during late years a list of the names of men serving in each of our large divisional naval ports who have a colloquial or better knowledge of foreign tongues has been kept at the respective offices of the Commander-in Chief, being corrected annually by returns sent in by the commanding officers of ships attached to these commands. The list of naval interpreters to be found in the Naval List certainly looks a great deal more businesslike to-day than it did ten years ago, when the majority of those on the qualified list showed that Hindustani and Swahili (the African Negro language) were the only foreign tongues studied to any appreciable extent, and these could by no stretch of imagination be considered to belong to nations whose fleets we were likely to meet on the sea, however useful they might be around the coasts of India, Africa, and Arabia. We now have 159 qualified French interpreters in the Navy, and 45 officers qualified in German.

INDIAN GENERAL STAFF.

The inauguration of the General Staff system in India now only awaits formal sanction. Every point has been considered, and in the Chief of the Staff's Division and the rather oddly named "Art of War" Staff in the commands and divisions all the materials exist. India has sometimes been near to the possession of a General Staff, as in the days of Sir Charles McGregor, when the Quartermaster-General's Department had a spirit of its own, which resulted in first-class service. The Military Department, too, presented in its excellent officers many of the characteristics of a General Staff. But the notion of a unification of the staff upset the arrangement, and command and administration were mixed up together. The staff at Home has done admirable work, and the gain is immense. Here the erection of a Staff College on the lines of the Camberley establishment is conducing to the turning out of a stream of capable soldiers trained in staff duties, and the ideas of the Army General Staff, moulded and shaped by them, will gradually inter-penetrate the whole structure of the Army. In India, as at Home, it is inevitable that the creation of a staff will mean the formation of a school and circle of trained officers, to whom all important commands and appointments must sooner or later fall. The regimental officer suffers, perhaps, and the Army may be effected by the race for staff appointments, but we cannot doubt that the result will be highly advantageous in the end.

THE ARMY PAGEANT.

The Army Pageant, which is to be held in the grounds of Fulham Palace from June 25 to July 4 next year, promises to be a most popular event. It is to be held in aid of that admirable institution, the Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society, and it should not be without its influence upon recruiting. The King, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught head the list of patrons, which includes all the field-marshals and many general officers. Lord Cheylesmore is chairman of the committee, and amongst the members are Lord Roberts, Lord Grenfell, Sir George White, Mr. Haldane, and many other well-known people. There is also an advisory committee headed by Prince Francis of Teck. Mr. F. E. Benson is to be the Pageant-master, and the proposed scheme is to divide the Pageant into two parts, the first dealing with Hastings, Bannockburn, Crecy, Poictiers, Flodden, and other battles, and the second with more recent events, ending at Waterloo—or later. The Army is taking a practical interest in the events, and it is even stated that soldiers will take part in some of the representations. We most heartily wish complete success to the Pageant, which will be the first event of the kind to take place in England.

MISSING MEDALLISTS.

A number of King's and Queen's South African War medals and clasps for non-commissioned officers and men who served with various Imperial and Irregular corps in South Africa are still awaiting claimants, whose addresses cannot be ascertained. Many letters have been returned to the authorities by the Post Office as unclaimed. Applications for these decorations should be addressed to the Deputy Directors of Ordnance Stores (Medal Branch), Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, accompanied by discharge certificates and full particulars of service with other corps.

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PRICE:
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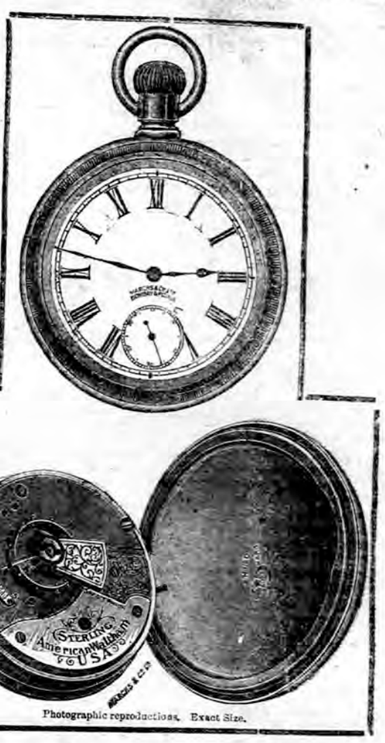
With written guarantee for 3 years.



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needs no introduction for its excellence of finish and reliability. Every part is interchangeable and specially constructed to stand rough and heavy usage. The plan of movement is a full plate lever with visible compensated climatic balance.

THE IMPERMEABLE CASE
is a very valuable feature which in India cannot be over-estimated. It is absolutely dust and damp-proof. To open watch it is necessary to unscrew the bezel and lift the movement out of the remainder of case which is in one piece to which movement is hinged. Double crystal glass, pure Nickel case.

FOR KNOCK-ABOUT PURPOSES
it is unequalled. For Shikar, Camp life, Travelling, etc., etc., in fact we cannot too strongly recommend this watch to anyone who wants a really inexpensive timekeeper on which full reliance may be placed. It has

WON ITS WAY WITH RAILWAYS
on sheer timekeeping merit combined with the special feature of the case for protecting movement. In the first place a sample watch is asked for, then a dozen, but invariably with the ultimate result that it is purchased for the Guards and Timekeepers throughout the system. We sell this watch in hundreds and give you the price benefit which we consequently secure from the Manufacturers.

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WHISKY.
IF NOT. THE SOONER THE BETTER.

DO NOT FORGET
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Lady Friends
DURING COMING CHRISTMAS
A BOX OF
Merry Widow
CIGARETTES
WILL MAKE THEM
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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
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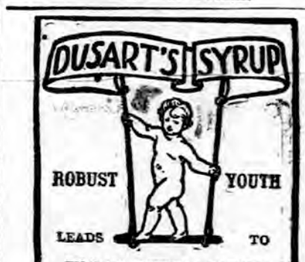

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„ „ „ „ Half Hunter	20

Medium Size.

In Nickel Silver case, Open face	10
„ Black oxidised steel „ „	11
„ Sterling Silver „ „ „	16
„ „ „ „ Hunting	18
„ „ „ „ Half Hunting	20

Small Size.

In Nickel Silver case, Open face	11
„ Black oxidised steel „ „	12
„ Sterling Silver „ „ „	16
„ „ „ „ „ Hunting ...	19
„ „ „ „ „ „ Half Hunting...	20

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This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

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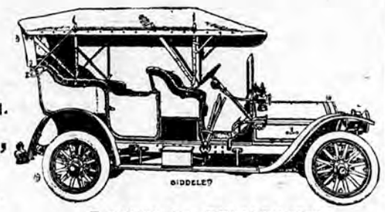

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